FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 132

10 July 1978

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Bulgarian UN Delegate Assesses Disarmament Session [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 3 Jul] — BB 1 — 1/A6
Bulgarian Delegate Addresses MBFR Session — BB 4 — 1/A9
Poland's Strulak Assesses Progress of MBFR Talks — BB 5 — 1/A10

ALBANIA

Shehu Addresses Tirana Meeting on Army Anniversary — B 1 — 1/A11
Haxhi Lleshi's Activities Reported — B 2 — 1/A12
Receives Guinean Envoy's Credentials — B 2 — 1/A12
Receives New Turkish Envoy — B 3 — 1/A13
Briefs: Portuguese Youth Delegation; Decorations Awarded at Military School; Kadri Hasbiu Activities; Seminar on Patriotic Education — B 3 — 1/A13

BULGARIA

RABOTNICHESKO DELO Marks U.S. National Holiday [4 Jul] — C 1 — 1/A14
More on Official Visit of Greece's Karamanlis — C 2 — 1/B1
Zhivkov, Karamanlis Comment on Talks — C 2 — 1/B1
Talks Conclude — C 3 — 1/B2
Karamanlis Departs 7 Jul — C 3 — 1/B2
Cuban Science Committee President Visits [Havana] — C 3 — 1/B2
Trade Agreement With Vietnam Signed 7 Jul — C 4 — 1/B3
Lukanov-Led Delegation Departs for Algeria — C 4 — 1/B3
Zhivkov Receives New Burmese Ambassador — C 4 — 1/B3
Ghanaian Charter Committee Delegation Departs — C 5 — 1/B4
Danish CP Chairman Jensen Departs 8 Jul — C 5 — 1/B4
Todorov Receives Departing Swedish Ambassador — C 5 — 1/B4
Briefs: Takov Activities Reported; BCP Delegation Returns — C 5 — 1/B4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Danish Communist Party Official Arrives 8 Jul — D 1 — 1/B5
Beno Receives Ozga-Led PZPR Study Delegation — D 1 — 1/B5
Vietnam's Le Thanh Nghi, Delegation End Visit — D 1 — 1/B5
Mexican Parliamentary Delegation Leaves for GDR — D 1 — 1/B5
RUDE PRAVO Interviews Afghan Foreign Minister — D 1 — 1/B5
PDRY Envoy Explains Current Domestic Situation — D 2 — 1/B6
Reasons for Expulsion of FRG Journalist Noted [RUDE PRAVO] — D 2 — 1/B6
Haman Discusses Construction on Builders' Day — D 3 — 1/D7
Briefs: Would-Be Skyjackers Sentenced — D 3 — 1/D7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Sends Greetings on Algerian Holiday E 1 1/B8
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 5 Jul]
PDRY's Isma'il Thanks Honecker for GDR Support E 1 1/B8
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 5 Jul]
Foreign Minister Receives Brazilian Official E 2 1/B9
Mexican Parliamentary Delegation Arrives 7 Jul E 2 1/B9
Meets With Sindermann E 2 1/B9
Received by Fischer E 2 1/B9
Syrian TU Delegation Arrives 9 Jul, Sees Tisch E 3 1/B10
Guenter Mittag Interviewed on Trip to France E 3 1/B10
[HORIZONT Issue No 27-1978]
GDR Reference to Military Aid to Africa Cited [ANSA] E 6 1/B13
Reportage on Recent Bucharest CEMA Session E 7 1/B14
Party, Government Statement E 7 1/B14
CEMA Results Gauged [DER MORGEN 5 Jul] E 7 1/B14
Niko Huebner Convicted of 'Antistate Provocations' E 8 1/C1
Briefs: Coal Minister in Mozambique; Angolan Bishop Visits E 9 1/C2

HUNGARY

Further Reportage on National Assembly Session F 1 1/C3
Lazar 6 Jul Speech F 1 1/C3
Nemeth 6 Jul Speech F 9 1/C11
More on Nemeth Speech F 12 1/C14
Szeker 6 Jul Speech F 13 1/D1
7 Jul Session F 14 1/D2
Romany 7 Jul Speech F 14 1/D2
Lazar Reviews Proposals F 15 1/D3
Further Report on Lazar F 18 1/D6
Ambassador Szuros Received by Gromyko in Moscow F 19 1/D7
Trade Agreement, Protocol With Thailand Signed F 19 1/D7
Joint Communique Issued on Puja Visit to Austria F 19 1/D7
[cross-reference]

POLAND

Reportage on First Secretary Edward Gierek's Activities G 1 1/D8
Bilak Talks [TRYBUNA LUDU 6 Jul] G 1 1/D8
Addresses Military Officers Abroad G 1 1/D8
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 6 Jul]
Addresses Cooperative Movement Delegates G 2 1/D9
[TRYBUNA LUDU 5 Jul]
Jaroszewicz Pays Final Tribute to Mietkowski G 2 1/D9
More on Foreign Minister Wojtaszek's Visit to Paris G 3 1/D10
Speaks at Reception [TRYBUNA LUDU 4 Jul] G 3 1/D10
Joint Communique Issued [TRYBUNA LUDU 6 Jul] G 4 1/D11
Jablonski Chairs Scout Meeting at Belweder Palace G 4 1/D11
Jaruzelski Addresses Coal Miners in Katowice G 5 1/D12
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 5 Jul]
Cooperation Commission Session With USSR Begins 10 Jul G 5 1/D12
Visit of Netherlands Party Official Waltman Reported G 6 1/D13
TRYBUNA LUDU Views 1976 Berlin Conference, Eurocommunism [30 Jun] G 6 1/D13
Briefs: Deputy Mining Minister Appointed; U.S. Trade Unionists G 10 1/E3
Activities

ROMANIA

New Law Passed by GNA Secures Self-Management	H	1	1/E4
SCINTEIA Marks Berlin Communist Conference Anniversary [5 Jul]	H	1	1/E4
More on Official Visit of Japanese CP Chairman	H	4	1/E7
Talks Begin	H	4	1/E7
Ceausescu Hosts Dinner	H	4	1/E7
Ceausescu Interviewed by Japanese, Portuguese Journalists	H	6	1/E9
Syrian People's Council Delegation Arrives 7 Jul	H	6	1/E9
Received by Giosan	H	6	1/E9
Paul Niculescu Receives Chairman of UK Barclays Bank	H	7	1/E10
Manescu Receives Tuke	H	7	1/E10
Oprea Receives Sudanese Transport, Communications Minister	H	7	1/E10
Niculescu Receives IBRD Executive Director	H	7	1/E10
Bobu Receives Spanish Communist Youth Delegation	H	7	1/E10
Florea Dumitrescu Appointed Ambassador to PRC	H	8	1/E11
Australian Parliamentary Delegation Departs	H	8	1/E11
Liberian President Receives Departing Ambassador	H	8	1/E11
Briefs: Experimental Solar Station; Romanian-Kuwaiti TU Meeting	H	8	1/E11

YUGOSLAVIA

Belgrade Media Report on President Tito's Activities	I	1	1/E12
4 July Message to Carter [BORBA 4 Jul]	I	1	1/E12
Tito Congratulates Pope [BORBA 30 Jun]	I	1	1/E12
Greets New Italian President	I	1	1/E12
Confers With Markovic	I	1	1/E12
Egypt's As-Sadat Cables Tito During Overflight	I	2	1/E13
Serbia Marks Uprising Day; Stambolic Speaks	I	2	1/E13
Stambolic Addresses Rally	I	2	1/E13
BORBA Comments on Relations With Bulgaria [Teslic, 1 Jul]	I	3	1/E14
Paper Derides Bulgarian Study on Macedonian Language [POBJEDA]	I	5	1/F2
Vrhovec Receives Cuban Foreign Ministry Official	I	6	1/F3
Spanish Trade Minister Arrives for Visit	I	6	1/F3
Briefs: Swiss Bank Official; Ljubljana Bank Bonds; Yugoslav-American Conference	I	6	1/F3

Item 856-B-4 PrEx 7.10:FBIS-EEU-78-132

FBIS-EEU-78-132
Monday
10 July 1978
Vol II No 132

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

EASTERN EUROPE

74

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

BULGARIAN UN DELEGATE ASSESSES DISARMAMENT SESSION

AU051515Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Jul 78 pp 1, 7 AU

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO special correspondent interview with Aleksandur Yankov, Bulgaria's permanent UN representative and deputy head of the Bulgarian delegation to the UNGA special disarmament session, given presumably in New York, date of interview not given]

[Text] The 10th UNGA special session on disarmament was held from 23 May through 30 June 1978 at the UN headquarters in New York. In connection with this international event of exceptional importance, our special correspondent asked Prof Aleksandur Yankov, permanent representative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the United Nations and deputy head of the Bulgarian delegation to the session, to be kind enough to answer a few questions about the results of this important forum.

Question: What general evaluation could you give us of the UNGA special disarmament session, what role will this session play in the history of the United Nations Organization?

Answer: The UNGA special session is actually the first session in the history of the United Nations entirely devoted to the problem of disarmament. This session represents an expression of worldwide public opinion's deep concern about the danger of a thermonuclear disaster, which might be provoked by the growing armaments race, by the growing race in production of mass destruction weapons. This is how we can explain increased interest in the disarmament session and the great political importance attached to this session, not only by the states, but also by international public opinion.

In evaluating the UN special session, we must take into consideration the circumstances under which this session proceeded, the conditions of a relatively complicated international atmosphere, and the effect of certain negative factors and controversial trends in international relations. As is known, the forces of imperialism and racism have started various provocative actions in Africa, actions which developed into collective aggressive military-political campaigns. Recently, Soviet-American relations have been characterized by certain complications, owing to certain actions of the U.S. Government which bear the mark of "cold war."

Of course, these and certain other negative elements in the international atmosphere could not prevent the UNGA special session from producing positive results, generally speaking.

On the contrary, the debates and negotiations, as well as the final document adopted by the session, confirmed the general understanding that the armaments race is leading to an increase of mutual distrust among states and to an exacerbation of the international tension. Owing to this, the limitation and cessation of production of mass destruction weapons, and, initially, of nuclear weapons, is an urgent demand and a most important task for all states.

A positive element in the work of the session is the fact that people have become aware of and are increasingly accepting the fact that a close mutual relation and interaction exists between the processes of disarmament and of international detente, between disarmament and the consolidation of mutual trust among peoples. The final document, which was adopted at the session, stresses that the "arms race, and in particular, the race in the nuclear field, is in contradiction with efforts aimed at achieving a further alleviation of international tension, in contradiction with efforts to establish international relations based on peaceful coexistence and mutual trust among states."

The documents adopted at the UNGA special session correctly define the graduated evaluation of the importance and urgency of measures in the disarmament sector, by assigning first place to solving the problems of nuclear weapons--and along with this--to settling the question of halting production and use of other types of mass destruction arms, including chemical weapons and the limitation of traditional arms. It was pointed out at the session that these measures must be of a universal character; specifically, that they must include all states, without affecting the security of certain states to the advantage of others.

The decision to convene a universal disarmament conference must be added to the positive results of the special session, as should the appeal to all states to join the existing agreements in the disarmament sectors and to abstain from actions likely to impede or render more difficult present negotiations in this sector.

The Chinese delegation's attempts to divert the session's attention from the solution of the main and most topical disarmament problems, using quite primitive, demagogic methods and absolutely groundless anti-Soviet slanders, with which it was trying to conceal the fact that the Chinese People's Republic has not yet joined even one agreement in the disarmament sector and is most insolently pursuing an overt trend toward rearmament, were successfully resisted.

The decisions adopted by the UNGA special session, reflected in the final document, will serve as a reliable basis for further efforts by the states and by the United Nations to limit and halt the arms race. They will serve as an important stage in progress toward the final goal: universal and complete disarmament. In this respect, the 10th UNGA special session represents a truly important contribution by the United Nations to consolidation of international security and to further development of the process of international detente.

Question: What, in your opinion, was the role played by the Soviet Union and by the countries of the socialist community in clarifying the objective necessity of adopting measures to limit and halt the arms race and in promoting disarmament? How was the program on this subject, submitted by the USSR and actively supported by the socialist countries and other peace-loving forces, evaluated?

Answer: The role and contribution of the Soviet Union to the practical solution of topical disarmament problems are well known and enjoy general international recognition. In more than three decades, the Soviet Union has submitted over 70 concrete proposals in the disarmament sector to the United Nations, many of which have served as a basis for adoption of respective decisions and for the signing of international agreements. The Soviet Union has been the initiator of the majority of the more than 20 currency valid multilateral and bilateral agreements on the disarmament question.

On the very eve of the disarmament session, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev briefly, but exhaustively and eloquently, described the most urgent tasks in the disarmament sector. At the current session, the Soviet Government submitted, on this basis, a comprehensive and constructive program of practical measures aimed at ending the arms race. This program served as one of the basic documents for negotiations during the session. The Soviet Union's proposals devote particular attention to practical measures aimed at stopping the production of all types of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons, and terminating production of new types of traditional weapons which have a great destructive power. The Soviet Government appealed to the permanent members of the Security Council and to the countries that have military agreements with them to stop the increase of their armed forces and traditional weapons. In his speech, delivered on 26 May 1978, Comrade Andrey Gromyko, the leader of the Soviet delegation, solemnly declared that the "Soviet Union will never use nuclear arms against those states that renounce the production and acquisition of such weapons and do not possess such weapons in their territories." [Paragraph continues]

Comrade Gromyko also appealed to all states to join the existing agreements in the disarmament sector, so that they may assume a universal character and become more effective.

These and a number of other practical measures contained in the document submitted by the Soviet Government set the tone of the general debates and negotiations and were a determining factor in working out the session's final document. They were evaluated as an important and realistic contribution to the disarmament struggle and were widely supported by the socialist states and by many other countries.

The socialist, Warsaw Pact member-countries also had a positive impact on the preparation and proceedings of the UN special session with their proposals, contained in the communique of the Warsaw Pact foreign affairs ministers conference held on 24-25 April 1978 in Sofia. They also participated actively in the work of all organs at the special session entrusted with working out the final document.

Question: What progress or contribution does the work of the session represent from a legal point of view, and how did the documents of the session reflect certain basic principles of international law?

Answer: The role of international law in contemporary international relations is assuming an ever growing importance. The consolidation of peaceful coexistence and the expansion of the process of international detente leads to a strengthening of international legality and to observance of the principles and norms of international law.

This progressive trend in international relations is also expressed by the enhanced role of international law in such a vitally important sphere of international relations as disarmament. The results of negotiations in this respect usually assume the form of various international documents and of bilateral or multilateral agreements, based on the norms of international law and the principles of the UN Charter.

The UN special session's final document expressly stresses that negotiations and measures in the field of disarmament will be guided by the basic principles of contemporary international law and by the principles of the UN Charter. In this respect, the principle of banning the threat to use force or the use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of states, the principle of noninterference in their domestic affairs and the principle of nonviolation of state borders are all assuming a particularly topical significance, especially under present circumstances, when tremendous reserves of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons are being accumulated. Along with this, of course, the other basic principles of equal rights and self-determination of nations, the recognition of the legality of the national liberation struggle, the right of states to individual and collective self-defense, the peaceful settlement of international disputes and other such problems are being concretely reflected in the international legal documents on disarmament questions.

International law is also playing an ever increasing role in settling the legal status of control systems in connection with applying disarmament measures, as well as in connection with the functioning of negotiations organs, and in connection with the work of institutions which deal with establishing guarantees for the nonproliferation of nuclear arms, and so forth.

All these issues inevitably lead to the formation and assertion of a new trend in contemporary international law in the disarmament sector. The special disarmament session undoubtedly reaffirms this trend.

Question: Could you tell us something about the Bulgarian delegation's participation in the session and about the reaction of the other countries' delegations to our country's foreign policy, as regards disarmament problems?

Our country's representatives actively participated in the preparatory work and in the work of all organs during the session. Along with the other fraternal socialist countries, we submitted a comprehensive draft for the final document. In addition to this, on the eve of the session, a special document was submitted by the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria regarding the regional aspects of disarmament, reflecting our country's viewpoints on these problems. As is known, on 29 May 1978, Comrade Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, delivered a speech to the plenary session expressing the basic positions of the policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the most topical disarmament questions. Stressing the great importance our country attaches to the struggle for consolidation of detente in international relations and for disarmament, Minister Mladenov quoted Comrade Todor Zhivkov's statement that "the most important and urgent task of the present is to halt the arms race, as well as to proceed, on a wide front, toward detente in the military sector."

The text of the speech Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered in Blagoevgrad, dealing with the development of goodneighborly cooperation in the Balkans, was distributed as an official document at the disarmament session. The authoritative statement of our party's and state's first leader was welcomed with great interest, particularly by the delegations of our neighboring countries and by representatives of a number of other countries. The categorical definition that "our policy toward all Balkan states is principle-minded, consistent and durable and is not influenced by opportunistic considerations," as well as the constructive approach toward handling bilateral relations with all Balkan countries, produced a profound impression. Thus, our country's peace-loving foreign policy and its efforts to consolidate international peace and security, to stop the arms race and to consolidate peaceful coexistence found another convincing confirmation in this truly most widely representative international forum.

Question: What future, intergovernmental measures and initiatives, within the UN framework, do you consider necessary and desirable in order to make more rapid progress in the field of curbing the arms race and in connection with disarmament?

Answer: The session adopted a relevant program of action in the final document, which includes both urgent measures and future-oriented tasks with a view to achieving the final goal: universal and complete disarmament. The measures in the field of nuclear disarmament which are likely to lead, stage by stage, to a quantitative and qualitative limitation of nuclear weapons, including limitation of the production of new systems and types of such weapons, are being placed at the center of attention. Particularly topical in this connection are the successful completion of preparations for a treaty on ending nuclear tests by all states in possession of nuclear weapons, the timely achievement of an agreement on limitation of strategic weapons (SALT II), the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, the prohibition of neutron weapons, the signing of an agreement on banning radiological and other mass destruction weapons, including chemical weapons, as well as banning the production and trading of traditional weapons. A particularly important role in achieving further progress in negotiations in the disarmament sector is played by the world disarmament conference with the participation of all states. Such a world conference will serve not only as a forum for discussing measures in the disarmament sector, but also as an international institution for achieving agreements which are legally binding on the participating states.

BULGARIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES MBFR SESSION

AU071136Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 6 Jul 78 AU

[Text] A regular plenary session of the participants in the negotiations on the reduction of arms and armed forces in central Europe has been held in Vienna. Todor Dichev, leader of the Bulgarian delegation, and [name indistinct] leader of the Belgian delegation, delivered speeches.

On behalf of his government, the leader of the Bulgarian delegation expressed full support for the important proposals submitted on 8 June by the socialist countries directly involved in the Vienna talks. He confirmed a number of concrete facts showing that these proposals do not harm the security of any of the countries participating in the talks. The leader of the Bulgarian delegation drew particular attention to the fact that though the West on 19 April changed its initial position to a certain extent, it is continuing to strive to achieve unilateral military advantages. The fact is that the Western countries' position does not provide for any concrete and equal commitments to reduce the armed forces and armaments of all direct participants in the future agreement. Todor Dichev called on the Western participants in the Vienna talks to join in the decision of the socialist countries to not increase the troops and armed forces in central Europe while the negotiations are being conducted. In conclusion, he emphasized that the latest proposals that the socialist countries submitted on 8 June 1978, whose importance has been recognized by all Western countries, are a great step toward progress in the talks. Now the Western side has the floor.

POLAND'S STRULAK ASSESSES PROGRESS OF MBFR TALKS

LD072058Y Warsaw PAP in English 1 03 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, 7 July, PAP--Chairman of the Polish delegation to the negotiations on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak, gave an interview to the Polish press agency, PAP, in which he appraised the present state of the debates. The course of the 15th round of the negotiations should be defined as effective and constructive, Tadeusz Strulak said. This is due to the proposals submitted on June 8 by four socialist states, sides in the future agreement: the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and Poland. The proposals in question meet halfway several postulates put forth by Western participants in the negotiations. We have stated it clearly that we regard, as the West does, the establishment of equal levels of armed forces for NATO and the Warsaw treaty states at 90,000 people in an agreed zone of central Europe, including the maximum of 700,000 ground forces, as a target of the two-level reductions. We agreed for the reduction of the ground forces. Socialist states proposed the total (?reduction) to take place in two stages, of 105,000 soldiers against (?91,000 by) the NATO forces.

In the first stage, when only the Soviet Union and the U.S. armies would be subject to reduction, the Soviet Union is ready to withdraw over twice as much of its soldiers as the U.S.--all in all three divisions, 1000 tanks and 250 armoured vehicles--from the zone. According to the proposals of the socialist countries, the post-reduction armed forces levels will be of a collective character both for the NATO and the Warsaw treaty states. That means that the agreed reduction levels would not apply to armed forces of (?individual states and) is in line with the Western conceptions of collective defence. Thus it will be possible to balance the reductions of individual states' armed forces within an alliance so that the agreed collective level is maintained. The discussions over the strength of the armed forces of the states-parties to the central Europe negotiations play an important role in the present state of the negotiations. The problem rose after the Western participants questioned the offical data on the strength of the socialist states' armies. This was done mostly to substantiate their unjust demands of much greater reductions of the armed forces in the Warsaw treaty states. The general data concerning [few words indistinct] provided for review in June 1976, were supplemented this spring with a more detailed information about the forces of the individual socialist states in order to make it easier for the Western delegations to find the errors in their estimations. Unfortunately, these estimations have not been amended so far by the Western delegates. It seems that the results of the on-going discussion depend mostly on their good will in this respect. At the present stage of negotiations when the prospects for agreement have appeared, it is necessary the Western states show the maximum good will to seek an acceptable solution in the interest of the indispensable military detente in Europe.

SHEHU ADDRESSES TIRANA MEETING ON ARMY ANNIVERSARY

AU092015Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Jul 78 AU

[Speech delivered by Mehmet Shehu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of defense of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, on 9 July at a solemn meeting held in Tirana on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian People's Army--recorded]

[Text] Comrades, our people and their armed forces are currently celebrating in a magnificent way the jubilee of the 35th anniversary of the founding of our People's Army. We (?come) to this great jubilee with a rich balance sheet of successes and victories in the unequalled struggle of our people and party in the construction of socialism and the consolidation of our country's defense. The working class, the cooperated peasantry, the people's intelligentsia--our entire people--are at a peak of revolutionary fervor, under the party's leadership, to implement the tasks set out by the Seventh AWP Congress with a firm belief that they will rely on their own efforts for the complete construction of the socialist society. In a heroic struggle to smash the savage blockade and the concentric encirclement of the foreign foes, in a tooth for tooth struggle in the international arena against imperialism and social imperialism, against modern revisionism and with the new opportunism whose roots, however, are old. The people's unity around the party and the party's unity around its Central Committee led by the founder of our party, our army and our people's regime of the dictatorship of the proletariat, our beloved leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha [ovations, applause]--this unity is stronger than ever before.

This unity has successfully met all storms that have faced our country from the party's founding until now. And, as always, against this wall of steel-like Marxist-Leninist unity all those who want to harm Socialist Albania will break their necks. For the founding of the Federal Staff of the National Liberation Army by the party and Comrade Enver on 10 July 1943 in the flames of the heroic struggle of our people against the foreign fascist invaders marked that big turning point in that struggle, which (?led to) the country's total liberation from the foreign yoke and the establishment of the people's regime, relying entirely on our own forces,without the presence of [word indistinct] of foreign allied armies on Albanian territory. Much blood was shed by our people in [words indistinct]. But we in this People's Socialist Republic of Albania rest on the blood of our immortal martyrs. All the good things that we are enjoying today have their source there: in the blood of our martyrs. Today, we bow with unlimited respect before the memory of our martyrs and make a solemn pledge that we will never allow their blood to be trampled upon by foreign boots and that we will preserve their red baton in this Albania and will pass it on to firm hands generation after generation, always marching solely on the party's path; the path for which they shed their blood. May the memory of our glorious martyrs never be forgotten in all eternity, dear comrades.

Our armed forces, under the party's leadership and the guidance of the supreme commander, Comrade Enver Hoxha, march in the footsteps of our [word indistinct] martyrs. Our People's Army has become the legatee of the loftiest and purest revolutionary virtues of our legendary partisans. Our People's Army has become an invincible force and stands as a loyal and unflinching sentry of the victories of socialism and the sacred and inviolable borders of our socialist country. It is fully prepared to honorably fulfill its historic mission in defense of socialism and the country, at all times, with the traditional determination and heroism of the Albanian people [words indistinct] of Albanian communists and revolutionaries.

Our army was born, raised and is being tempered and strengthened as a people's army. It is equipped with its own tactics and strategy of the people's war, worked out by the party.

It is the great historic merit of our party to have fully implemented Lenin's (?teachings) concerning the merging of the army with the people, that every soldier should be a citizen and every citizen a soldier capable of using weapons. In our country the People's Army is [word indistinct] all the armed people. [words indistinct] that only all the revolutionary and armed people, only a martial people like ours are capable of successfully defending the fruits of the people's revolution, socialism and the country.

We are celebrating the 35th anniversary of the People's Army in the conditions of a brilliant internal situation and in the conditions of a troubled external situation. U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, and all their allies with imperialist inclinations are [words indistinct] and to set it on fire. Terrible conspiracies are being hatched against the freedom of the peoples and the sovereignty of (?nations). Never before in the history of mankind have the arsenals of war been more (?filled) than today with such huge quantities of sophisticated weapons in the hands of the big and most dangerous imperialist and expansionistic powers. U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism are a source and danger of war. But there are also other hegemonistic powers fanning the flames of war and playing with fire. But the peoples and the revolution are invincible. Defeats and retreats are only temporary for the revolution. The ultimate victory will be without fail on the side of the international proletariat, on the side of the freedom-loving peoples of all continents. It is only a matter of time. Imperialism, social imperialism, racialism, revisionism and opportunism have only one prospect: the hatred of the peoples, shame and discredit, defeat and death. Intrigues, blackmail, arsenals of war, military coups, conspiracies, reactionary alliances, demagogy, money, espionage--all this cannot save them from their inevitable end. The historic prospect belongs to socialism and communism and not to the bourgeoisie and reaction.

Socialist Albania is a target for all [words indistinct] for the U.S. imperialists, Russian social imperialists and all foes of socialism. The AWP is the most irreconcilable ideological opponent of modern revisionism and international opportunism. But they cannot harm us because we are in our Marxist-Leninist right, in the right of our own people and the (?cause) of all the progressive peoples of the world, of the cause of the revolution. As long as we have the party and its correct Marxist-Leninist line, the steel-like unity of the people and of the party, and their invincible vitality; our mountains, which have always been the staunchest allies of the Albanian people, and the sympathy of all the genuine revolutionaries and all the freedom-loving peoples of the world--as long as we have all this, the foes cannot harm us. Our task is to implement the party's line and Comrade Enver's teachings in a disciplined way. Let us sink the pickaxe even more deeply for the comprehensive construction of the socialist society, relying solely on our own efforts. Let us keep the rifle at full readiness. Let us be vigilant and forever resolute and prepared for work and sacrifices. Let us insure that the red banner of socialism and communism will never be bowed and soiled, but that it remain and wave forever high with revolutionary pride in this part of the Balkans and of Europe called the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. [applause, ovations]

I declare open the meeting of the 35th anniversary of the People's Army.

HAXHI LLESHI'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Receives Guinean Envoy's Credentials

AU0418517Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 4 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received today in the offices of the Presidium Kefalla Cissé, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guinea to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who presented his credentials.

The credentials presentation ceremony was attended by Foreign Minister Nesti Nase; Telo Mezini, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Bashkim Pitarka, deputy director of the Second Directorate of the Foreign Affairs Ministry; and Jovan Antoni, deputy chief of the Protocol Directorate of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. The ambassador was accompanied by the embassy's commercial attache (Abdullah Jedi Abib).

Receives New Turkish Envoy

AU07)930Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 7 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Metin Karaca, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who presented his credentials. The credentials ceremony was attended by Foreign Minister Nesti Nase; Telo Mezini, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Xhustin Papajorgji, director of the Fourth Directorate of the Foreign Ministry, and Jovan Antoni, deputy director of the protocol section of the Foreign Ministry.

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE YOUTH DELEGATION--A delegation of the Union of Portuguese Communist Revolutionary Youth arrived in Albania on 10 July at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania. The delegation is led by (Raoul Gomez), first secretary of the Union's National Council. The delegation was welcomed by Ilia Kongo, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0600 GMT 10 Jul 78 AU]

DECORATIONS AWARDED AT MILITARY SCHOOL--A ceremony took place yesterday morning at the Enver Hoxha joint high officers' school in Tirana, at which orders and medals awarded by the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to distinguished cadres of military schools for their contribution to the education of new cadres in accordance with the party's and Enver Hoxha's teachings were presented. The ceremony was attended by leading cadres of military schools, students and other guests. The ceremony was also attended by Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Veli Llakaj, deputy minister of defense and chief of the General Staff; Ali Vukatana, AWP Central Committee candidate member, and others. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0600 GMT 10 Jul 78 AU]

KADRI HASBIU ACTIVITIES--In the framework of the 35th anniversary of the Albanian People's Army, a ceremony took place today in one of the halls of the Ministry of Defense, at which some cadres and employees of the ministry were awarded decorations granted by the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The ceremony was attended by Kadri Hasbiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of the interior, Deputy Ministers of Defense Llambi Gegprifti, Veli Llakaj and Maliq Sadushi; AWP Central Committee member Sali Dibra and others. Ali Vukatana, AWP Central Committee candidate member, delivered a speech on the occasion. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1300 GMT 7 Jul 78 AU]

SEMINAR ON PATRIOTIC EDUCATION--In the framework of the implementation of the decisions of the Seventh AWP Congress, the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania organized in Gjirokaster a national seminar on the patriotic education of the young generation. The seminar was attended by the first secretaries of the district youth committees and the youth committees of army units. The seminar was addressed by Muharrem Xhafa, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0530 GMT 9 Jul 78 AU]

RABOTNICHESKO DELO MARKS U.S. NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU0618537 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Jul 78 p 6 AU

[Unattributed editorial: "National Holiday of the United States"]

[Text] For the people of the United States 4 July is a date linked to an important historical event. On that day in 1776 the U.S. Declaration of Independence was adopted, a document, which, at that epoch, made a certain contribution to the enslaved peoples' struggle for national and social liberation.

Thanks to their efforts and talent, to the contribution of many fighters for social justice, and to the endeavours of remarkable inventors, explorers, and creative intellecturals, the people of the United States today are the heirs of progressive traditions and of great scientific and technical achievements. The economic development of the United States actually determines the position of this country as the most advanced among all capitalist states. Along with the Soviet Union, the United States is one of the two countries that influence the shape of the international political atmosphere the most. It is precisely this fact that imposes great requirements and responsibilities which cannot be separated from any other criteria in evaluating the role of the United States in the contemporary world. This is why we must stress that the controversial development that has always been characteristic of the historical progress of the United States since the very early days of the Declaration of Independence, is also the predominant characteristic of the domestic situation and U.S. foreign policy behavior in our time. The national independence of the United States marked the beginning of a rapid development of productive forces. Along with this, however, it marked the beginning of increasingly intensifying social inequality and the violation of basic human rights. In contradiction with the very interests of the American people themselves, the most highly developed Western state has frequently succumbed to ambitions of world domination, assuming the role of a leader of imperialist forces on the international scene.

As a matter of fact, for a certain period in the process of detente, which started thanks to the consistent efforts of the USSR and the other socialist countries, a realistic and sober approach to the problems of our time was manifested in Washington. Since this time, however, the U.S. policy has once more manifested alarming deviations from commonsense and shortsighted views. Aspirations are being manifested that express themselves in fanning the armaments race and in undermining the foundations of political detente, as well as in various attempts at inadmissible interference in the domestic affairs of other countries, including socialist countries.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have proved in words and deeds their unshakeable adherence to the cause of detente and their irreversible aspiration to develop their relations with capitalist countries, including the United States, on the basis of peaceful coexistence, mutually advantageous cooperation, and understanding. From these positions the socialist countries are determining their approach to the United States also at the present moment, in this complicated situation involving international relations.

Bulgarian public opinion, which reacted with approval to a number of positive events that occurred in recent years in developments between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the United States, takes this opportunity--the national holiday of the U.S. people--to convey sincere wishes for peace and prosperity to the people of the United States and express the hope that useful cooperation will be developed between our two countries--cooperation stimulated by a bright political atmosphere throughout the world--an atmosphere to which the United States is called upon to contribute.

MORE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF GREECE'S KARAMANLIS

Zhivkov, Karamanlis Comment on Talks

AU071518Y Sofia BTA in English 1447 GMT 7 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Varna, July 7 (BTA special correspondent)--"I am pleased with the talks with Mr Karamanlis," declared a smiling Mr Todor Zhivkov after his meeting with the Greek premier which continued about an hour and a half today.

Also smiling, Mr Karamanlis said: "I am still more pleased." He added that the talks had proceeded in a cordial and constructive atmosphere of open and frank exchange of views. The common will of the two sides to promote further their relations was reaffirmed. "Our meeting showed," Mr Karamanlis declared, "that the most difficult problems can be solved when there is a basis for this--if a climate of trust and friendship is present. We have created precisely such a situation."

Later in statements before Bulgarian and Greek journalists Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis noted again that the talks with Mr Todor Zhivkov had been cordial and most useful, emphasizing the cordiality and the atmosphere of friendship and mutual trust. "We discussed bilateral questions," he said, "and we noted that in the past three years bilateral relations had scored considerable development. We also found that there are other opportunities for the promotion of these relations. With Mr President we discussed questions of the international situation. In those of greater importance we noted an identity of the views. On the great issues of detente, of peace, disarmament and on many other questions we also noted a closeness of our views. What I should like to repeat and stress is that in relations between the two countries a climate of frank friendship and trust has been established, a unique climate I should say, a climate which facilitates the solving of all other problems concerning our two peoples. I should like to assure you that I will leave Bulgaria with a sense of complete satisfaction."

In his turn Mr Todor Zhivkov said: "I fully endorse what Mr Karamanlis said that our talks were really extremely cordial, frank and friendly. This is our fourth meeting after our meetings in Sofia, Helsinki and Athens. The talks which we held have given enormous impetus to the development of goodneighbourly relations between Bulgaria and Greece. In all spheres: in the economy, culture and in the other spheres; concerning our two countries and two peoples very naturally when we speak about relations between two countries, in this case between Bulgaria and Greece, this is a result of the common efforts we are making. Here I should like to avail myself of the opportunity to underline the personal merits of Mr Karamanlis for the development of Bulgaro-Greek relations.

"On the international questions which we discussed, on the cardinal problems of peace and disarmament we arrived at common or close assessments," Mr Zhivkov said. "With Mr Karamanlis we will meet again in the future. I take the opportunity of the presence of Greek journalists to convey the greetings of Bulgaria, of the Bulgarian people to the friendly neighbouring Greek people, to wish them new successes in their noble work and struggle for the development and flourishing of Greece, for further goodneighbourly, friendly relations between our two countries and peoples."

This afternoon Mr Karamanlis leaves Bulgaria.

The foreign ministers of the two countries had also separate talks today.

"With my Bulgarian colleague, Mr Petur Mladenov we discussed the problems of economic cooperation and also cooperation in the water economy, transport and power generation.

It is expected at the next session of the Bulgaro-Greek commission for economic, scientific and technological cooperation, to be held in Athens in September, to sign joint documents on these questions," the Greek foreign minister, Mr Yeoryios Rallis, declared after the conclusion of the talks, before the BTA special correspondent.

Mr Rallis also pointed out that the prospects for the development of economic relations between the two neighbouring countries are very good and that he is optimistic about their future.

Talks Conclude

AU071259Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 7 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Today ends the friendly, working visit of Konstandinos Karamanlis, prime minister of the Republic of Greece, to Bulgaria, paid at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council. Although brief, the visit of the outstanding Greek statesman will undoubtedly be of great importance for the further expansion of Bulgarian-Greek relations and cooperation. The atmosphere of sincere friendship, trust and (?sincerity) in which this meeting between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Mr Karamanlis is proceeding, justifies such a statement.

During the talks, as well as in the toasts proposed during the official dinner, the two statesmen categorically stressed as follows: There are no controversial problems between Bulgaria and Greece. Their cooperation still contains considerable reserves for making contacts and collaboration more varied and for expanding them further in many sectors.

Therefore, the talks between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Konstandinos Karamanlis during these 2 days in Varna will be a stage in the further development of good, neighborly Bulgarian-Greek relations, setting an example of how to implement the decisions of the Helsinki conference.

This morning a closing meeting was held at the Eksinovgrad castle between Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Konstandinos Karamanlis, prime minister of Greece. The exchange of opinions on certain aspects of bilateral cooperation and on certain international issues continued. It is envisaged that the guest will leave our country for Greece towards the evening. A joint communique on the visit has been agreed on and will soon be released.

Karamanlis Departs 7 Jul

AU072224Y Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 7 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Varna, July 7 (BTA special correspondent)--The prime minister of the Republic of Greece, Konstandinos Karamanlis, who was on a two-day friendly and businesslike visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, today left this country. At Varna Airport Mr Karamanlis was [word indistinct] seen off by Mr Todor Zhivkov.

CUBAN SCIENCE COMMITTEE PRESIDENT VISITS

FL082216Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2141 GMT 8 Jul 78 FL

[Text] The press in Sofia report that Prof Zoilo Marinello Vidaurreta, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the State Committee for Science and Technology, has made a one week visit to Bulgaria.

Marinello, who also heads the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association, is responding to an invitation from Nacho Papazov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Committee for Science, Technical Progress and Higher Education. The Cuban leader and the delegation accompanying him visited the city of Varna and tourist sites in several neighboring areas.

Marinello visited the headquarters of the State Committee for Science and discussed several questions on the development of science and technology in Cuba and Bulgaria.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH VIETNAM SIGNED 7 JUL

AU072220Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bulgaria will grant the SRV a long-term credit for 1979-80. This is stated in the agreement signed today between the governments of the two countries. Bulgaria will deliver to the SRV artificial fertilizers, rolled ferrous iron, and products of the chemical and machinebuilding industry.

LUKANOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ALGERIA

AU092045Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 9 Jul 78 AU

[Text] A state-economic delegation led by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed for Algeria today. The delegation will conduct talks on further strengthening and developing the economic relations between the two countries. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, and (Muhammad Din Rodesli), Algerian charges d'affaires in Sofia.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW BURMESE AMBASSADOR

AU052008Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 5 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 5 (BTA)--The president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov today received the newly appointed ambassador of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to Bulgaria, Mr Maung Maung Aung, who presented his credentials. The ambassador of Burma [words indistinct] greeting addresses. The people of Burma follow with keen interest the progress of the Bulgarian people, declared Mr Maung Maung Aung. Relations between our two countries have already for many years been characterized by friendship. The ambassador pointed out that he would make every effort for the further promotion of this friendship, goodwill and understanding between the two people. In conclusion he conveyed the sincere good wishes of the president of the republic, Mr U Ne Win, for further progress of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The president of the State Council expressed his confidence that the consolidation and expansion of relations between Bulgaria and Burma will be of benefit for their countries and peoples, as well as for the cause of world peace and international cooperation. Mr Zhivkov tahnked most sincerely for the greetings and good wishes sent by the president of Burma and wished the people of Burma further prosperity.

Mr Zhivkov and Mr Maung Maung Aung engaged in a conversation which proceeded in a friendly spirit. The ambassador of Burma inspected a guard of honour in front of the building of the State Council. The anthems of Bulgaria and Burma were played. The ceremony was attended by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov.

GHANAIAN CHARTER COMMITTEE DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU081415Y Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 8 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 8 (BTA)--The head of the delegation of the National Charter Committee of the Republic of Ghana, Colonel Parker Yarney, stated before his departure from Bulgaria: "I think we can take a good example of what we saw in Bulgaria, to make use of it in our future work."

During its one week stay here the delegation had numerous meetings with Bulgarian leaders. The Bulgaria-Ghana interrelations have been discussed at them and a number of specific fields for expanding cooperation have been outlined.

Colonel Yarney told a BTA correspondent: "My impressions of Bulgaria are splendid. I was amazed by the spirit of friendship and cooperation, which is inbred in the Bulgarian people." The National Charter leader added: "I am convinced that friendship between Ghana and Bulgaria will continue and expand in the future as well."

DANISH CP CHAIRMAN JENSEN DEPARTS 8 JUL

AU082058Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Joergen Jensen, chairman of the Danish Communist Party, who had paid a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, left the country today.

TODOROV RECEIVES DEPARTING SWEDISH AMBASSADOR

AU062108Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 6 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Gunnar Ljungdahl, Swedish ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with his final departure from the country.

BRIEFS

TAKOV ACTIVITIES REPORTED--The Permanent Commission for Social Policy of the National Assembly and the Council for the Reproduction of Human Resources attached to the State Council held a joint meeting at which they discussed questions of the development and improvement of stomatological services in Bulgaria. The National Assembly deputies adopted a decision to improve work in this sector. The minister of the machinebuilding industry read a report at the session on social and labor conditions and their influence upon labor discipline and productivity. The session was chaired by Peko Takov, chairman of the Permanent National Assembly Commission for Social Policy and chairman of the Council for the Reproduction of Human Resources, deputy chairman of the State Council. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Jul 78 AU]

BCP DELEGATION RETURNS--The working group of the BCP Central Committee, headed by Chudomir Aleksandrov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and first deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Organization Department, which visited France from 26 June to 3 July 1978 and was acquainted with the experience of the French Communist Party [PCF] in the sector of the party's organizational consolidation, has returned to Bulgaria. The working group had meetings and talks with Paul Lorent, PFC Politburo member and PFC Central Committee secretary, and with Gaston Plissonier, PFC Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, as well as with other PFC functionaries in the cities of Paris, Lille, and Tours, as well as with representatives of communist municipalities and with leading functionaries of party organizations in the industry, transportation and communications sectors. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Jul 78 p 6 AU]

DANISH COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL ARRIVES 8 JUL

LD082302Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2100 GMT 8 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Joergen Jensen, chairman of the Communist Party of Denmark, arrived in Prague today for an official friendly visit, at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. At the Ruzyne Airport, the distinguished guest was welcomed by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and by other officials of the party's Central Committee.

BENO RECEIVES OZGA-LED PZPR STUDY DELEGATION

LD072224Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received a study delegation of the PZPR Central Committee headed by Andrzej Ozga, deputy director of the Organization Department. The delegation had familiarized themselves with experiences gained by the CPCZ in the course of realization of the conclusions of the 15th party congress in the field of party work.

VIETNAM'S LE THANH NGHI, DELEGATION END VISIT

LD071224Y Prague CTK in English 1154 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 7, CETEKA--A Vietnamese delegation, headed by Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi left here today after attending the third session of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese committee for economic, scientific and technological cooperation.

MEXICAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GDR

LD071126Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The official delegation of the National Congress of the United States of Mexico, led by Senate President Joaquin Gamboa Pascoe, left Czechoslovakia for the GDR this morning.

The Mexican congressmen have been in Czechoslovakia on a 5-day friendly visit at the invitation of Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly. The guests were seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Deputy Chairmen of the Federal Assembly Dalibor Hanes and Jaroslav Srb, Czech National Council Chairman Evzen Erban and other officials.

RUDE PRAVO INTERVIEWS AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD080932Y Prague CTK in English 0835 GMT 8 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 8, CETEKA--The past 40 years witnessed friendship and cooperation between the people of Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia and the wish on both sides to strengthen this historic friendship increased in particular after the April revolution in Afghanistan, Afghan Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Hafizollah Amin said in an interview carried by RUDE PRAVO today.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan supports detente and continues to promote relations with friendly countries, Hafizollah Amin told RUDE PRAVO'S correspondent in Kabul Milan Madr.

He said that his country sincerely adheres to the principles of the United Nations Charter and is at the same time consistent and firm in its policy of non-alignment. It also hopes to be active in consolidating and expanding the non-aligned movement, along with all progressive and revolutionary forces, and strives for an undisturbed development of this peace movement.

PDRY ENVOY EXPLAINS CURRENT DOMESTIC SITUATION

LD071600Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The charge d'affaires of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] in Czechoslovakia, Salih 'Abdallah al-Muthana, informed journalists at a press conference in Prague today about developments in the PDRY. He explained the situation there and in the Yemen Arab Republic, and the attitude of Arab countries toward the conflict between the two Yemeni states. He expressed his regret at the hostile propaganda campaign, which aims at distorting facts and at developing activities that would create favorable external conditions for justifying foreign intervention in the affairs of the two parts of the country.

The diplomat said an international colonialist and reactionary plot is being prepared and developed, which is aimed at undermining Arab solidarity and at diverting the attention of the Arab states from the main imperialist and Zionist intrigues. However, the PDRY Government is pursuing a firm policy of deepening relations of cooperation and mutual fraternal understanding between the two Yemeni states and is striving for the restoration of unity, the charge d'affaires said.

REASONS FOR EXPULSION OF FRG JOURNALIST NOTED

LD080944Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 8 Jul 78 LD

[From the press review: RUDE PRAVO on Clemens case]

[Text] Under the heading: What Benefits Understanding and What Does Not, RUDE PRAVO carries a note on the withdrawal of Czechoslovakian accreditation from Helmut Clemens, correspondent of Hesse Radio and ARD Television, for activities incompatible with the status of a foreign correspondent.

The newspaper observes that one cannot, of course, expect such cases, which are exceptional, to be received with enthusiasm by the other side. One might, nevertheless, have assumed that the official quarters of the FRG would dissociate themselves from those activities of their citizen which are in evident disharmony with the commitments they assumed, during the visit of President Comrade Husak, in the interest of goodneighborly relations and of the further easing of international tension.

RUDE PRAVO goes on to recall the activities of Mr Clemens, who, as soon as he had settled here, immediately set out to look up his acquaintances from the time of his work in the crisis period, and began to collect materials for a slander campaign against Czechoslovakia, as is clear from his statement in an ARD broadcast. Such activities, however, may be of more interest to those who are out to impair relations between the two countries than to those who strive for goodneighborly relations.

This is, after all, supported by the fact, the RUDE PRAVO note says, that the reactions to the withdrawal of Clemens, accreditation come precisely from those circles to which both the policy of goodneighborliness and the whole policy of detente are repugnant.

These circles, which have so zealously attempted to wreck the Helsinki conference, now suddenly invoke the final act of that conference through the mouth of CDU Deputy Werner Marx, describing Clemens' expulsion as a nonobservance of human rights. What has all this to do with human rights? Mr Clemens conspired with those who engaged in activities in this country which are in contradiction with the interest of the state, in order, in his campaign on FRG television, to incite the West German public against Socialist Czechoslovakia.

The RUDE PRAVO note then states that the withdrawal of Clemens' accreditation cannot be to the liking of those who intend to use the anniversary of August 1968 to fan campaigns, not only against Czechoslovakia, but against other socialist countries as well. The indignation displayed by CDU Deputy Werner Marx--the very person who in 1968 made repeated personal visits to Prague in order to monitor the progress of the subversive process, with which he linked revanchist plans of the West German reactionary circles--demonstrates who feels most affected by the withdrawal of Clemens' accreditation.

And since he has gone so far as to try and appeal to the Czech and Slovak peoples, in order to instruct us on what we should and should not do, we can only remind him that such lessons on sovereignty were imparted to us as far back as 40 years ago by his spiritual predecessors, RUDE PRAVO says in conclusion.

HAMAN DISCUSSES CONSTRUCTION ON BUILDERS' DAY

LD082202Y Prague CTK in English 1722 GMT 8 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 8, CETEKA--Czechoslovakia recorded great success in housing construction and many important industrial and other projects have been built in the 1970's by Czechoslovak construction workers, Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Josef Haman said on the occasion of Builders' Day today.

He said that if the plan of housing construction for this year is observed, the number of flats built in the past ten years after [date indistinct] will total 1,210,000, representing 50 per cent of all flats built in the 30-year period since February 1948.

He said that progress is being made as regards keeping the time-limits and perhaps in the quality of construction of electric power plants but the course of construction work on some road, railway and water projects in North Bohemia, threatening the planned coal production, is dissatisfactory.

Josef Haman pointed out that great attention must be paid to reducing the costs of construction work, to ensuring the growth of profit and fulfillment of financial plans, which form an inseparable part of the country's effort for higher effectiveness and quality of work in the entire economy.

BRIEFS

WOULD-BE SKYJACKERS SENTENCED--The Prague City Court has sentenced K.S. and J.K. to 9 years, and Z.M. to 8 years of imprisonment for planning to skyjack a Czechoslovak Airlines' plane to the FRG. The skyjacking was thwarted by security bodies during a check of security installations at Ruzyne Airport. The sentence has not yet gone into effect. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jul 78 p 2 AU]

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS ON ALGERIAN HOLIDAY

AU061217Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jul 78 p 1 AU

["State Telegram on the Anniversary of Independence: Upsurge of Relations With Friendly Algeria"]

[Text] To the president of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria and chairman of the Revolutionary Council,

Comrade Houari Boumediene,

Algiers

Most esteemed Comrade Boumediene,

On the 16th anniversary of the achievement of Algeria's independence I convey to you, to the members of the Revolutionary Council and to the people of the Algerian Democratic Republic, the most cordial greetings and best wishes on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and people and on my own behalf.

It is with sympathy and respect that efforts are being watched in the GDR which are being undertaken by the Algerian people for further deepening social progress.

To our joy, the relations between the GDR and the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria have undergone an evident upsurge particularly of late.

I am convinced that the traditionally close relations of multifarious cooperation and comradely collaboration between our two states will further strengthen and develop in the interest of the common anti-imperialist struggle for peace, security and social progress.

Most esteemed Comrade Boumediene, accept our best wishes for good health, creative vigor and for further successes in your responsible activity.

Erich Honecker,

General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

PDRY'S ISMA'IL THANKS HONECKER FOR GDR SUPPORT

AU061412Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jul 78 p 1 AU

["Telegram From the PDRY: Support in the Struggle Appreciated"]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

Berlin

Most esteemed Comrade,

The support expressed to us in your message had a persistent effect on our people and organization.

We are convinced that all the progressive and peace-loving forces throughout the world will side with us in repelling the attempts by counterrevolutionary forces at home and abroad, so that our national independence can be secured, the revolutionary gains of our people defended and a new life built.

Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the Central Committee of the United Political National Front Organization.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES BRAZILIAN OFFICIAL

LD072158Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1707 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer on Friday received the head of the European section of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Rio Branco, for discussions on further development of bilateral relations. Both sides agreed that conditions are favorable for a strengthening of bilateral relations.

MEXICAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 7 JUL

Meets With Sindermann

LD072318Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1600 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, received a Mexican parliamentary delegation in Berlin on Friday. The delegation, led by Dr Joaquin Gamboa Pascoe, president of the Greater Commission of the Mexican Senate, had arrived in Berlin that morning for a visit of several days, at the invitation of the GDR People's Chamber Presidium.

During the talk, Horst Sindermann noted that this first visit by a Mexican parliamentary delegation continues the numerous contacts between the people's representation of the two countries and fits harmoniously with the development of good all-round relations between the GDR and Mexico. Horst Sindermann said: "We can note with satisfaction that these relations--in the political, economic and cultural fields--have developed consistently and steadily to the advantage of both sides."

Dr Joaquin Pascoe expressed the conviction that the visit will help the peoples of the two countries to know each other better and will contribute to deeper mutual understanding. The guest paid special tribute to the development of cultural contacts since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the GDR and Mexico, which must now be complemented by increased economic cooperation, especially in the field of advanced technology.

Received by Fischer

LD072320Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1703 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign minister, on Friday received the Mexican parliamentary delegation led by Dr Joaquin Gamboa Pascoe, president of the Greater Commission of the Senate.

During an openminded exchange of opinions, the coincidence of views on a number of basic questions of international development was reaffirmed and the common striving for continuation of the process of international detente and its extension to the military sphere was underlined.

Both sides came out for the further development of all-round cooperation between the GDR and Mexico in the interests of both peoples.

SYRIAN TU DELEGATION ARRIVES 9 JUL SEES TISCH

LD091902Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1709 GMT 9 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A delegation of the General Federation of Labor Unions of Syria (FGSTS) under its president, 'Izz ad-Din an-Nasir, arrived in Berlin on Sunday and was received for an initial friendly conversation by FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch. The FGSTS delegation is visiting the GDR at the invitation of the FDGB Executive and comprises: Mahmud Salamah, secretary for economic affairs; Abdul Kabul, chairman of the FGSTS Executive of Damascus; Abid Jiba'i, editor of the trade union paper AL-ISHTIRAKI; and Hanna Hanna, head of the FGSTS International Department.

GUENTER MITTAG INTERVIEWED ON TRIP TO FRANCE

AU061740Y East Berlin HORIZONT in German Issue No 27-1978 pp 3, 4 AU

["Interview With Guenter Mittag, Politburo Member and Secretary of the SED Central Committee: Relations Between the GDR and France Are Being Further Developed"]

[Text] HORIZONT: In early June, you led a GDR state delegation which visited the French Republic. What was the purpose of your visit?

Guenter Mittag: The GDR state delegation accepted an invitation by the Government of the French Republic. The purpose of our visit was, after the elections of the new French Parliament, as well as after the forming of the new French Government, to discuss possibilities for expanding overall relations between the GDR and the French Republic with leading French representatives. It was important for us to deliberate on the required steps and measures for further advancement of good relations and fruitful cooperation between the two countries which are beneficial to both our states.

HORIZONT: How do you assess the results of your trip and what incentive will spring from it for development of relations between the GDR and France?

Guenter Mittag: We can state with good reason that the visit by the GDR state delegation to France can be judged positively. It was possible to achieve useful results for both sides. I had an opportunity to conduct a comprehensive exchange of views with Raymond Barre, the prime minister of the French Republic, on problems of international policy and of expanding political and economic relations between the two countries. In addition, an extensive and openminded conversation with French Foreign Trade Minister Jean Francois Deniau took place, as well as with Economic Minister Rene Monory, on the state of and further prospects for cooperation between our countries.

The meetings with the French President of Parliament Jacques Chaban Delmas, as well as with Michel Durafour, chairman of the Economic Committee of the French National Assembly, were devoted to questions of cooperation on the level of parliaments and parliamentary committees, as well as to the promotion of new initiatives for further development of bilateral political and economic relations. The visit by the state delegation was also filled with numerous, very useful meetings and talks with leading representatives of the French economy on the development of commodity exchange and the expansion of industrial cooperation. [paragraph continues]

Thus, our delegation had meetings with Pierre Sudreau, president of the French industry for the production of railway material; the director generals of the French concerns Creusot-Loire, Philippe Boulin, and of Citreon, Raymond Ravenel; with Renaud Gillet, president of the Rhone-Poulenc concern; Maurice Laure, president of the Societe Generale Bank; and with other personalities.

At all these meetings, the mutual determination to undertake new steps to substantially deepen cooperation was felt.

Both sides stressed the intention to work jointly on the continuous, stable and long-term expansion of relations between the GDR and France and the fact that this should be particularly expressed in the economic field.

Our press organs have already reported extensively that significant contracts were concluded during our visit to France which will shape overall relations between our countries for a prolonged period of time. Thus, an import contract was signed for delivering a plant for the manufacture of synchronous drive shafts for the GDR automobile industry, valued at several hundred million marks on a compensation basis, as was an export contract for deliveries of synchronous drive shafts to France in the years 1981-89. Further, an import contract was concluded for a works for manufacturing aluminum foil. Other contracts and agreements envisage exports of GDR products to France. This applies to deliveries of machine tools, polygraphic machinery, machinery for processing plastic and elastic materials, pneumatic and refrigeration technical equipment, scientific appliances, equipment for the electrical engineering and eletronics industry, textile machinery, and chemical and metallurgical products.

In addition, further improvements were arranged concerning the trade in licenses and common ventures in third countries.

Hence it can be stated summarily that important prerequisites were created to considerably expand and deepen economic and scientific-technical relations in the future. We are certain that our meetings, conferences and talks with leading representatives of the French Government, Parliament and industry will instigate further incentives for expansion of our relations and development of good cooperation to mutual benefit.

HORIZONT: The press organs of our country have extensively reported that you met with French Premier Raymond Barre. Could you tell our readers details about the result of this meeting?

Guenter Mittag: Yes, gladly. The talk with the French premier took place in a very open-minded atmosphere, and I had an opportunity to conduct an extensive exchange of views on shaping political and economic relations between our two states. Thus, it was possible to note in agreement that overall relations have been developing satisfactorily since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1973, and that there have been significant advances in cooperation in the economic field.

Naturally, our special interest concerned the further expansion of cooperation. Thus, we stressed the efforts of the GDR to achieve substantial progress in the field of political relations, as well. As is well known, in Helsinki in the conversation which took place in Helsinki between Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, state president of the French Republic, agreement prevailed on the point that the basic problems of security and cooperation are extremely important for shaping relations between our two states, because this is in the interest of the peoples and states. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, we availed ourselves of the opportunity to explain the GDR contribution to securing peace and to make our view on deepening the international detente process, as well as on disarmament, known. We are able to note with satisfaction that French Premier Barre evinced the interest of the French Government in further expanding cooperation between France and the GDR on the basis of interstate cooperation, as agreed upon in the Helsinki final act.

Problems concerning expanding economic and scientific-technical cooperation were alloted a wide scope in our conversation. We have achieved important results in this field since the early seventies. We agreed that our economic relations must be comprehensively expanded in the future, on the basis of these results. There are far greater possibilities for future cooperation, which must be developed to our mutual benefit. The GDR and French Governments are interested in fashioning continuous, stable and long-term economic relations between the two states for mutual benefit. The GDR delegation has submitted a series of specific proposals for this purpose, which concern the development of overall relations.

HORIZONT: Would you please explain these proposals and will they receive the support of the French Government?

Guenter Mittag: In the meetings with the French premier, the foreign trade minister and the economic minister, we were able to come to the understanding that there must be an intensification of political and economic relations and that these relations must develop harmoniously. The development of relations based on agreements in various fields is necessary and useful to this purpose.

As far as economic relations are concerned, we are letting ourselves be guided by achieving a mutually beneficial, above average, long-term and continuous development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation. This concerns commodity exchange, industrial cooperation, implementation of compensation deals, joint cooperation in third country markets and other questions.

Thus, we regard the swift preparation and implementation of significant import projects on a compensation basis as a very important problem in expanding our relations. The participation of French firms in the GDR investment process and intensified exports of GDR products to France require vigorous support and promotion.

We are able to note that our French interlocutors deliberated on problems connected with this very thoroughly with our delegation, that they showed their openmindedness and readiness to promote such steps for developing cooperation. This concerns creation of the proper commercial and trade policy prerequisites, so that the exchange deals envisaged within the framework of compensation projects and the overall commodity exchange can be carried out without impediment, and so that the conclusion of additional new contracts and agreements receive support.

In order to well advance economic cooperation in this spirit, both the mixed GDR-France government commission and its work groups have carried out positive work, so that the entire activity aimed at developing economic relations is oriented toward achieving much higher targets on a long-term basis. After the visit by our delegation, the mixed government commission will discuss further measures to promote trade and industrial cooperation.

HORIZONT: You mentioned that the GDR state delegation had numerous contacts and talks with French economic personalities. What impressions have you obtained from these talks?

Guenter Mittag: The GDR has maintained mutual relations for many years with numerous French firms and concerns. This is expressed very graphically by the vivid participation of these French enterprises in the Leipzig fairs, and by the participation of GDR enterprises and combines in the Paris fairs, where good business deals have always been concluded. The realization has increasingly asserted itself that our economic cooperation must be shaped on a long-term basis. I can say that the representatives of the French economy have displayed great interest and readiness, on their part, to develop mutual relations between France and the GDR much more extensively than previously. This naturally results from the fact that the GDR national economy is developing in a stable, continuous and dynamic manner, and that our country's capability has increased each year. We openly stated during our meeting that the GDR is doing all it can to consistently adjust to changed external economic conditions and that great possibilities for developing our cooperation are evolving on the basis of the GDR's positive economic development. I might emphasize that the GDR is very much respected in France as an efficient partner. There is full agreement that the possibilities of both countries' national economies for developing economic relations are far from being utilized and that the time has come for their expansion.

As the conclusion of the contracts which I mentioned before proves, favorable prerequisites exist for more broadly developing industrial cooperation on a compensation basis. We had the opportunity to discuss many specific possibilities of industrial cooperation in the spheres of general machinebuilding, the chemical, machinetool, electronics and microelectronics industry, as well as the railroad car industry.

We were also able to gather from these meetings that the French partners are ready to expand cooperation on third country markets in the future, and to undertake substantial steps with us to achieve these objectives.

To recapitulate, I would like to say that the open talks that were conducted in a lively manner with personalities of the French Government, Parliament and representatives of the French economy took place in a good atmosphere. It is our firm conviction that the visit by the GDR state delegation has helped to further develop the overall relations between our countries and states.

In conclusion, I would like to fully support what French Premier Barre stated, in referring to our proposals for development of relations, that with such cooperation, a great step is being undertaken for the comprehensive development of relations between the GDR and France and that an important contribution to the consolidation of peace is being made.

GDR REFERENCE TO MILITARY AID TO AFRICA CITED

AU0709387Y Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 7 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Luanda, July 7 (ANSA)--East Germany has openly acknowledged past and present aid to the armed forces of certain African states with the line "The Brotherhood of Arms With These (Marxist Oriented) Countries Has Been Consolidated" in an article in the latest issue of "VOLKSARMEE". The statement in the German Democratic Republic Army publication comes after months during which the East Germans maintained a low profile of the African Continent.

Recently General Heinz Hoffmann, the East German defense minister, travelled to Guinea, the Congo and Angola. In Luanda Hoffmann met with President Agostinho Neto and, with his presence here, dropped a discreet warning for South Africa following the South African troops' parachute drop on the Angolon city of Cassinga.

The East German foreign policy stance on the continent, expressed as "anti-imperialist solidarity" allows it to distinguish its attitude from that of its rival, Federal Germany, which has openly cooperated with the South African white minority regime. In keeping with this policy, the East Germans backed Agostinho Neto's movement long before Angolan independence was declared, aid which took the form of foodstuffs and medical supplies in the spring of 1976.

Other areas of East German assistance include technicians sent in to rebuild the port of Lobito and one of the electricity generating stations in Luanda. The nation's medical teams were among the first brought to Angola to reorganize [the] health service, with only 14 doctors on the local staffs at the time.

Last year Angola, along with Vietnam and Ethiopia, received a slice of some 200 million East German marks allocated in foreign aid for new socialist states and national liberation movements around the world. The official East German line on aid, most recently voiced by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, is that assistance for African nations is exclusively of an "educational and economic nature" and that the country is avoiding any involvement in armed conflicts.

REPORTAGE ON RECENT BUCHAREST CEMA SESSION

Party, Government Statement

LD071425Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The long-term target programs adopted by the 32d CEMA Council session in Bucharest constitute a new step toward intensifying cooperation among the CEMA member-countries, in the opinion of the GDR. A statement by the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and Council of Ministers, published today, says that measures concerning the spheres of raw materials and coproduction, agriculture and the food industry, as well as important sectors of engineering, were a further contribution to the future stable (?upward) development of the socialist community of states. The need is also stressed to link implementation of the target programs with elaboration and coordination of economic development plans for 1981-85. Referring to the admission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as a member of CEMA, it is being pointed out that this is an outstanding event, serving to strengthen the socialist community.

CEMA Results Gauged

AU061710Y East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 5 Jul 78 p 1 AU

[Dr Rolf Bartonek article: "The Sensation That Was Not and the Surprise"]

[Text] Some were disappointed because the sensation they had predicted did not take place, whereas others experienced a genuine surprise. Both these things occurred at the 32d CEMA session in Bucharest last week.

First, the rumor circulated in the press center that there would be an amendment to the CEMA statutes. We journalists from the socialist countries were not quite able to conceive of this and sensed the direction from which the wind was blowing. The prediction that in CEMA, as in the EEC, individual countries would, in the future, be compelled by majority decisions to submit on certain issues indicated wishful thinking only too clearly. [paragraph continues]

Having the impression of a struggle by strong forces in Western Europe for national sovereignty and equality of rights, the rumormongers, who did not hail from the CEMA countries at all, would only too gladly have attached the same shortcoming to the economic organization of the socialist countries--but in vain.

However, the admission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to CEMA proved to be a genuine surprise to the journalists. But it was only the date of the admission, because in view of the close cooperation between the Vietnamese fraternal country and the CEMA states, which had lasted many years, we had expected such a decision sooner or later, in any event.

Viewed in such a manner, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's membership in CEMA can be understood as a link in the chain of continuous development of the economic organization of the socialist countries. And this development is based on a long-term, scientifically grounded forecast of the partner states with respect to all problems concerning satisfaction of their requirements for raw materials and fuel, agricultural products, products of the machinebuilding and consumer goods industries, as well as for transportation capacities and routes.

With the comprehensive program for social economic integration, the CEMA countries in 1971 set for themselves a comprehensive skeletal program for a period of some 20 years. It was on this basis that, in 1975, the first concerted plan for multilateral integration measures for a 5-year plan period was adopted. One component of this plan is the large-scale projects that have become famous in the meantime, such as the "Soyuz" natural gas pipeline that runs from Orenburg to the USSR western border, and the 750-kilovolt powerline that runs from Vinnitsa in the western Ukraine to Albertirsa in Hungary. Both projects will be completed this year.

There is no doubt that there will also be a concerted plan for multilateral integration measures for the coming 1981-1985 5-year plan. Since, however, the complex problems of supplying the national economies with raw materials and fuels, as well as with other products, require a common adjustment of production and delivery tasks extending over even longer periods, the CEMA states decided as early as at their 30th council session in Berlin to work out five long-term target programs for cooperation.

The first three were approved at this year's session in the Romanian capital. They involve the program for supplying raw materials and fuels, agricultural products and products of the machinebuilding industry. The programs for developing consumer goods production and transportation will now be completed at an accelerated pace, the 32d council session decided.

What is the significance of these long-term target programs for cooperation? They clearly and distinctly set the tasks that must be solved in the future. Hence the road has been mapped out; it is now important to follow it.

NIKO HUEBNER CONVICTED OF 'ANTISTATE PROVOCATIONS'

LD072136Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1726 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The First Criminal Bench of the Berlin City Court condemned the criminal, Niko Huebner, to 5 years' imprisonment on 7 July 1978 for crimes according to Article 32 of the Conscription Law and Articles 98 and 106 of the Criminal Code.

At the trial, it was proved that Huebner deliberately joined the antistate provocations of the West Berlin agency of the "Human Rights Society" (GFM) which is directed by the secret service. On the basis of instructions received from the "GFM", the accused resisted the call of the responsible command of the military district for a medical checkup and for other necessary tests of suitability. On the directions of the West Berlin "GFM" agency, he transmitted documents from the military district command to his backers. This information was used by the "GFM" to make slanderous attacks against the GDR.

It emerged from a report and other evidence that the "GFM" is one of the organizations created and directed by the imperialist secret services, which, as a part of the system of subversive activities of those forces in the FRG and Berlin which are hostile to detente, conduct the fight against the GDR and other socialist states under the cloak of "protecting human rights."

The "GFM", together with other hostile organizations and the FRG and West Berlin mass media, interferes on a massive scale in the internal affairs of the GDR and organizes large-scale campaigns of incitement and slander against the GDR. GDR citizens are incited by the "GFM" to commit criminal acts and other offenses against the law, under demagogic pretexts.

During the trial, it was proved that Huebner used conspiratorial means and methods on several occasions to pass to Wolfgang Mleczkowski, head of the West Berlin agency of the "GFM", slanderous and discriminatory documents directed against national, political and social conditions in the GDR. In addition, the accused collected and manipulated news and information used by the "GFM" in its hostile activities against GDR. Through his criminal behavior and subversive attitude to the GDR, Huebner became a compliant tool of the FRG news services.

BRIEFS

COAL MINISTER IN MOZAMBIQUE--Maputo--(ADN correspondent)--Members of a GDR delegation have had cordial meetings with African working people in various provinces of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The delegation, headed by Minister of Coal and Power Klaus Siebold, is attending the first meeting of the GDR-Mozambique economic committee. The delegation went to the coal mines at Moatize, where GDR miners helped their Mozambique colleagues to restart coal mining after a fire devastated the Chipanga No 3 pit in 1977. Mozambique and GDR miners are today working side by side and gradually raising output. Delegation members also visited Sofala district and Zambezia district, where Mozambique is planning to build a textile mill with GDR assistance. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2103 GMT 9 Jul 78 LD]

ANGOLAN BISHOP VISITS--Emilio de Carvalho, bishop of the United Methodist Church of Angola, was received by Hermann Kalb, deputy state secretary for church affairs, for talks on 5 July. Bishop de Carvalho participated in the Fifth All-Christian Peace Assembly in Prague as the chairman of the Evangelical Churches of Angola. Prof Dr Gerhard Bassarak, vice president of the Christian peace conference, and Carl Ordnung, secretary of the regional committee of the Christian peace conference in the GDR, attended the meeting, which took place in an openminded and cordial atmosphere. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Jul 78 p 2 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Lazar 6 Jul Speech

LD071220Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Report on speech by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, to the National Assembly on the first day of the 2-day summer session of parliament in Budapest on 6 July, including recorded excerpts of the speech]

[Text] [Lazar--begin recording] Esteemed National Assembly: The experience of the government confirms the statement of the Central Committee that our social development corresponds in all fields to the line approved at the 11th party congress. The congress' resolutions have stood the test of practice, and for this reason we must pursue this well-proven policy which expresses the will and the interests of the people in the future too. As in the past, our domestic political life is well-balanced, the power of the workers is firm and our people are carrying out their peaceful, constructive work successfully in a creative atmosphere. The ideas of socialism are permeating public thinking more and more, and the vital force of our public life, socialist democracy, is developing and is being enriched in its content.

In the Hungarian People's Republic--and anyone can find this out--there is constitutional order and socialist legality. The rights of the citizens are being asserted, and at the same time--as public opinion expects--our state organs are taking a resolute stand in defense of public interests against acts infringing the law. Our national defense is fulfilling its mission and is developing in accordance with the requirements.

Looking back on recent years, we can report with a sense of satisfaction and gratification that the results of our constructive work and our consistent peace policy based on principled foundations have further enhanced our country's international prestige. Our word carries weight and authority in international life. Soviet-Hungarian friendship, which is deeply felt and is continually developing, was well displayed in the worthy commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, opening new perspectives for mankind.

We have strengthened our cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries and have developed our relations with countries having different social systems. Following our historic path, in recent years we have also enriched the socialist characteristics of our society with new elements; the socialist conditions of property have developed and we have strengthened with further guarantees the long-standing practice in our country of all citizens having equal rights--the right to work, education, creativity. The performance of and control over public affairs, and everything that gives a proper content to man's life, is not a distant hope but an actual possibility originating from the essential nature of our socialist system. Everyone who abides by our laws can exercise his rights. These rights are widening, and are becoming more and more complete, to the same extent as we progress along the path of building an advanced socialist society.

Assessing our internal conditions we can say, now more than ever before, that all compatriots who love their homeland, be they old or young, atheist or believer, worker or intellectual, cooperative peasant, employee or artisan, Hungarian or non-Hungarian with respect to his mother tongue, are united in one national body and are working for the common good in harmony and friendly alliance.

The primary basis of this free atmosphere is the open, Marxist-Leninist policy of our party, which had revealed initital contradictions and difficulties, as well as the fact that our people regard this policy as their own, and endorse and support this policy by their deeds. It is due to this fact that during economic conditions which have become increasingly difficult, and in coping with expected and unexpected problems, we have performed most of the tasks we set outselves.

While the social and economic crisis in the capitalist countries of the world is continuing and hitting millions, the forces of production have increased in our country, just as in other socialist countries. There is full employment, the standard of living has risen, the material basis of culture and science has widened, and the building of an advanced socialist society has continued without a break. When we speak of the results of our socialist development and pay tribute to the devoted work of our working class, cooperative peasantry and intelligentsia, we express the truth. At the same time, we are also aware that there are still very many improvements to be made and tasks waiting to be solved. As we have said more than once, this changing world is making demands on us which we can meet only if we work with greater responsibility, higher standards, better organization and discipline. We are deeply convinced that our people will shoulder these greater tasks and will be able to solve them successfully. We who work in the government consider it our main and honorable duty to provide favorable conditiions for the successful solution of our social tasks. [end recording]

Next, Gyorgy Lazar said that when he submitted the government's working program in 1975, he asked for confidence and support. I can say with a good feeling now, the chairman told the legislators, that we have not been lacking in either. We have received constant and significant support from the National Assembly and its committees in our work.

[Lazar--begin recording] Dear comrades, in their preparation for the session of the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers assessed the experience of its own directing role, in a wide-ranging debate. We have reached the conclusion--and perhaps we have not miscalculated--that the government and its organs have solved considerable tasks at an acceptable standard in the majority of cases. However, we cannot be satisfied with the results achieved. Proceeding from this fact, we examined our own responsibility and determined our future tasks. I think it is correct to state that we have made progress in exercising the coordinating and supervising functions of the Council of Ministers. The economic and social-directing role of the main state authorities and its central organs have been strengthened. The preparation of decisions has improved, but it is still not completely satisfactory. Contacts between ministries and area organs as well as enterprises is now closer and more substantial.

The government prepared the economic plans in due time and provided for their implementation. We put on the agenda and solved the most important task for this period--in the field of legislation. We took steps to further develop democratic principles in legislation and to widen social debates, and we decided on several measures for the development of legal propaganda. We issued a joint resolution with the national trade union council for the further deepening of industrial democracy. We dealt with the order of economic decisions, made progress in the further development of state supervision and within it the people's supervision, and we continued the modernization of state administration which we had begun earlier.

The demands on the government, however, as in other fields, have also rapidly increased. By examining our work from this point of view, we have been able to find a number of areas in our own work which can be improved. First of all, we must change what unfortunately happens frequently--the long time which elapses between the recognition of a situation, the decision and the action, and occasionally the fact that implementing decisions is a slow and prolonged process. There are also cases where certain measures and provisions are not being properly considered, so they have to be amended subsequently.

Analyzing the facts of our economic development, we have reached the conclusion that the central directive organs are not putting into effect the demand for efficiency with enough consistency. The central directive organs do not put enough emphasis on creating the proper balance. We cannot accept the fact that some decisions are still taken at a higher level than justified by the nature of the case. For this reason, central direction has taken on the appearance of superfluous interference, and is assuming the responsibility of local leadership. Naturally, it is possible for a situation to arise when the government must retain the right of decision in the interests of society as a whole, and must act resolutely and rapidly when, in a normal situation, there is no need for central intervention. In such cases there can be no room for lengthy deliberation, but we must not turn the exception into a rule.

We cannot be satisfied with the situation that characterizes a number of administrative fields. The handling of cases is often awkward, there are many unnecessary restrictions and administrative work is excessive. The citizens, enterprises and institutions rightly object to this, because the complicated and lengthy proceedings of the authorities cause loss of time and often considerable extra expense. The forms and methods of supervision must also be improved. There is too much duplication in supervision: reports are produced in large numbers and control is still often formal and weak, while those responsible are often not called to account. This offends the sense of justice in our society.

For all these reasons, we have determined to take further steps toward improving the work of government, and for this we have a suitable program. As I have already mentioned, the Council of Ministers has made valid decisions for improving decisionmaking, administrative procedures and the system of supervision. We have made preparations for a major regulation of the role and tasks of the central and branch administrations. We are planning steps for the abolition of superfluous organizational duplications, and it is within this framework that we shall revise and reduce the committees, which have proliferated excessively. We want to rely more than at present on the personal responsibility of managers and on state discipline.

We realize that issuing resolutions is not in itself enough, and that the real standard of work is decided primarily by the ability of people, their competence and their commitment to the cause.

According to our experiences, the majority of those holding state posts and those who administer public affairs keep step with the constantly rising requirements. They carry out their tasks with a feeling of responsibility and a consciousness of their obligations. However, there are improvements to be made in this sphere as well. For that reason, in the future we must devote even more attention to the development of personnel work in state administration, and to further political and professional training, in order to insure that with planned and continuous cadre work we provide the best personnel conditions for carrying out the growing tasks. [end recording]

Gyorgy Lazar then surveyed the years of the fifth 5-year plan up to the present, the work carried out, while at the same time outlining the tasks for the years ahead:

[Lazar --begin recording] Now that we are half way through the plan period, we can once more state: In the fifth 5-year plan we evaluated those processes of the world economy and the home economy which exert a significant influence on our development fundamentally correctly. We planned the direction correctly and determined the tasks correctly. Preparations were also carried out in time. We agreed with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries on the trade agreements, which have great significance on the foundations of the plans, before the beginning of the plan period. We adjusted the tasks for the development of production cooperation with those countries.

The ministries and the enterprises, in consultation with the working collectives, worked out the action programs. Wide ranging, open and responsible political work was successfully mobilized for the realization of these programs.

The achievements which we can report are not inconsiderable. Even amid the more difficult circumstances, our economy has developed in the direction prescribed in the fifth 5-year plan. The efficiency of economic work has improved. In a number of areas, there have been measurable advances in the sphere of technological development. Productivity has increased, international cooperation has been enriched with new elements and has been strengthened even further, and we have put into operation a significant number of modern production capacities. [end recording]

Our people are often occupied with the question: How can we have and why do we have problems with our equilibrium when production is developing, productivity is growing and consumption does not exceed what has been targeted? The chairman of the Council of Ministers gave an unequivocal and clear answer to this question in parliament today.

[Lazar--begin recording] In answering this question, I must refer again to what has been indicated in advance, that is, that the changing prices in the world economy are causing such considerable losses that we can only counterbalance them over a long period, with purposeful and hard work. We have done a great deal for this in the past few years, but the task is even more difficult than expected. The influence exerted by the world economy is stronger, the handicap from the deterioration of the terms of trade has been considerably greater than we had expected. The conditions of the capitalist market have not improved. Even more, the prolonged crisis and the increasingly numerous protectionist measures have led to a further deterioration to some extent. On the other hand, experience has also shown that achieving an improvement in economic efficiency, particularly as regards improving the production structure to an extent necessary for the reestablishment of economic equilibrium, is a more complex, expensive and time consuming process than had been foreseen. The situation is aggravated by the fact that we have not yet been able to catch up with the higher requirements regarding the work of management and organization. This has led to many already existing opportunities not being utilized.

Leadership and social practises are not as yet everywhere infused with the spirit of not being content with the achievements of yesterday. The target must be raised higher everyday, just as development demands, and as is done only by the best at present.

To overcome our problems of balance, we are also making use of foreign loans. Public opinion is regularly informed on this. We use the overwhelming proportion of these credits to speed up the modernization of production and to improve the export capacity of industry and agriculture. However, sober self-restraint is needed in making use of foreign loans. We must insure the conditions for repayment. For that reason, we must continue to observe the principle that consumption at home can increase only at a slower pace than the national income.

On the basis of our present knowledge, being aware of the more difficult circumstances, we must follow the direction of economic policy which we adopted as the basis for the 5-year plan.

But it must be stated with complete frankness that in order to achieve the goals described in the 5-year plan, the performance originally planned and produced so far is insufficient. More is needed, including a significantly improved efficiency. An approach is needed which does not tolerate careless work, lack of organization and wastefulness with the wealth of our society; and which motivates the constant mobilization of internal resources and the constant improvement of economic activities.

In full awareness of these facts, the government has devoted attention to economic tasks in line with their importance. Nonetheless, facts indicate that we must work resolutely to further improve all those conditions which facilitate the fuller realization of the principles of our economic policy. The simultaneous further development of economic planning, of the work of economic regulating and of the organization of the branches of the economy, is among the government's primary tasks. The foundation for the central direction of the economy is the economic plan. Amid today's complex conditions, the role of planning and the responsibility of the planners has doubled. For that reason, the practice of economic planning must also be further developed in a way so that the sureness of forecasting, the soundness of the decisions, should improve, so that planning fulfills to an even greater extent its function of formulating ideas and setting and harmonizing targets.

The other important task as regards improving the effectiveness of centralized planning is further developing the system of economic regulators. Even though we have done a great deal in this sphere, the incentive exerted by the regulators on the economic organizations are still not as great as they should be, particularly because of the contradictions in the price system. The economic regulators--that is, the system of financial supports and withdrawals--contains many elements leading to greater equalization, which washes away or at least significantly diminishes the actual differences in the economic results of the enterprises. For that reason, the enterprises which function economically and develop actively possess fewer sources of development in relation to the possibilities of their achievements, thus finding themselves in a relatively handicapped position. On the other hand, those enterprises which produce average results or even have losses receive unjustified advantages at the expense of the budget. This is made even worse by the fact that in awarding financial supports and various advantages, subjective factors also fequently play a part, and for that reason local interests gain the upper hand. We must certainly alter this position.

The primary task is the further development of the system of producer prices, making it suitable for providing a more accurate measure and orientation for the evaluation of the profitability of developments and current production. Expressing this in different terms, economic production necessitates producer prices which reflect the actual inputs better than at present. Changing producer prices also exert an influence on consumer prices. This is not only an important economic issue, but also a matter of great political significance, which requires careful preparation in the course of which, just as we have done in the past, the interests of production and of the standard of living must be evaluated together. Even while conditions become ripe for changing the price system, we must carry out those alterations in the system of regulators which appear indicated. Our intention is to carry this out during preparations for the plan for 1979. [end recording]

Gyorgy Lazar emphasized that all economic leaders, whether in the government or working in an enterprise, must be conscious that advancing the modernization of the production structure is not a temporary but a permanent task, and it is the main task rather than just one of the tasks. We must achieve no less than renewing the productivity of our industry and agriculture, adjusting it to the high standards of the world market, as well as improving the up-to-dateness and quality of our products.

[Lazar--begin recording] Highly esteemed National Assembly, in order to carry out the development tasks on time, meeting the requirements as regards efficiency and equilibrium we must further improve all phases of investment work, from decisionmaking to the work of completion. We cannot be satisfied with the present situation. During the first 2 years of the 5-year plan, partly as a consequence of the weaknesses of the central direction, disproportions arose in the process of investment which disturbed the planned character of the work. We overfulfilled the planned targets in their entirety. A fast rate of development also characterizes the period which has passed during the current year. It is not the overfulfillment in itself that is the problem. What is more, since the growth in excess of the plan derives primarily from the sources of the enterprises and from the greater utilization of export development credits, this could even provide certain advantages. What causes problems is the extent. The growth in investment significantly exceeds the rate of expansion of the productive capacities of the economy, and construction capacity cannot keep pace with the increase of investment demand. This is shown not only by the high proportion of construction orders which are turned down but also in the still characteristic delays in completing the investments and in many other unfavorable facts.

I wish to emphasize very strongly that we cannot forego the policy of active development in the future, either. In the interests of increasing the national income, modernizing production, the construction of housing and the development of the infrastructure, we must invest large sums in the future as well. However, thinking responsibly, we cannot permit oversized and slowly realized investments to disturb the main proportions of the distribution of the national income, and scatter our resources even further. For that reason, the government, having evaluated the situation, recently instructed the relevant bodies to bring in measures for moderating the growth in the spending capacity for investment purposes. They should survey the obligations in connection with the investments at present being carried out, and undertake a survey, with the knowledge of all these factors, of investments to be started in the future, then establish a strict ranking of them.

We think the objectives of development must be listed in their order of importance not only by the government organs but also by the councils and the enterprises. The reduction of investment purchasing power in itself is not sufficient. An increase in the capacity of the construction and assembly industry, and above all its more rapid technical development, is also needed. For this reason, we have allocated supplementary funds to be used during the current 5-year plan period. [end recording]

The premier then discussed labor management in detail. He said among other things: With central enterprise methods, technical development, more effective labor organization, the further improvement of working conditions and labor protection, and by means of incentives--or if necessary, discipline--we must insure that manpower reserves are found and utilized. In his report, he gave ample details of questions on living standards and social policy.

[Lazar--begin recording] Esteemed National Assembly, the government is able to report that we made progress during these economically difficult years in all important fields affecting the people's living conditions. Consumption has increased, although we are slightly lagging behind the estimates for this period of the 5-year plan, due to the well-known reasons which arose in 1976. Taking into consideration the combined increase of 15.5 percent of nominal incomes and the 9 percent increase in a round figure of retail prices, per capita real income in 2 years rose by 5.3 percent, real wages of the workers and employees by 3.8 percent and the real earnings of the cooperation peasantry by 4.6 percent. In the increase of incomes, an equally important role was played by the wage rises from enterprise profits and from central monetary funds, and the increase of amounts spent on social allowances and provisions.

We have determined and carried out several important measures to improve wage ratios and earnings in certain occupations. We raised and made uniform the shift allowances in industry, in food trade and in catering. Central wage measures were taken in the electrical energy and clothing industries. In the fields of culture, education and health services more than 400,000 working people received wage raises. In accordance with this year's plan, the higher shift allowances were extended to further occupations and made general from 1 July of this year. The decision has already been made according to which the wages of health workers not covered by last year's increases will be raised from 1 October this year.

Speaking of the standard of living, I mentioned general indices. We well know that the average is not characteristic of every social stratum and every family. For this reason, the government is examining year by year the changes in earnings ratios, and is paying special attention to the position of workers, working women and young people. The government is also informed regularly about the living conditions of certain types of families and the elderly. In this way we obtain reliable data and see not only the development but also the problems. Among the tasks now on the agenda is the improvement of the position of elderly receiving the old, low pensions, and families with many children. Next year or in the next 2 years we shall take steps to improve their position.

We know that in our concept of the standard of living, the quantity and quality of the supply of goods is of great importance. About this I can say, and I trust that this will meet with the opinions of the customers, that the well-known problems of 1976 have been largely eliminated. Just as last year, the supply of goods is now better balanced and offers a wider choice. In the supply of foodstuffs, the conditions for meeting the requirements of better quality nutrition have improved. The consumption of milk and milk products has increased in a gratifying but perhaps still not sufficient way, and the supply of fruit and vegetables is acceptable.

The demand for industrial articles can be met from domestic production and foreign purchases, apart from greater or lesser shortcomings. There are, however, unfavorable phenomena as well, and among these I mention the invariable rapidly growing consumption of alcohol. This is not good in itself, but an even greater problem is that there are unfortunately large numbers of those who know no moderation in the consumption of alcohol. This phenomenon involves many dangers and embitters the lives of thousands of families. There have been several government discussions. We have taken measures as well, but we can see that we must go further. We are also aware that intervention by the authorities in itself is not sufficient, and therefore the help of society is needed even more because it is only by joint effort that we can prevent the further spread of these unfavorable phenomena.

In meeting the daily needs of the people and in improving the position of working women, an ever greater role is played by the various services. As a result of investments and central financial subsidies, the value of services provided for the people has increased in the past 2 years by 10 percent on the average, and doubled compared with the period of the fourth 5-year plan. Within this, particularly rapid development has been shown in the repair, laundry and dry-cleaning services. However, the development of dwelling maintenance has fallen far behind the requirements. Thus the development of the service network remains an important task and the government must pay closer attention to this.

Dear comrades, speaking of the living conditions of the people, I think it is our imperative duty to report on the fulfillment of the housing construction plan on which we had decided. In the first 3 years of the fifth 5-year plan, a total of 187,000 dwellings, about 17,000 more than planned, were built. In 2 years, more than 500,000 people moved into new homes.

The conveniences in the dwellings are more modern and there are more three-room apartments. As regards the rate of construction--8.8 dwellings per 1,000 people--we are still in the front rank in Europe, and this is no mean achievement. Unfortunately, the technical conditions of our dwellings inherited from the past are such that the proportion of renovations is necessarily--though on occasion perhaps unjustifiably--high in Budapest. For this reason, too, we are able to meet the requests of applicants for new dwellings only at a slow rate, and so the number of persons on the waiting lists is invariably high and has even increased.

A problem affecting many people and particularly characteristic of the capital city is that public services, shops, kindergartens, schools and cultural institutions are not constructed at the same time as dwellings, but after some delay. For this reason, justified complaints are frequent, particularly in new housing developments. Similarly, we cannot be satisfied with the rate of renovation and maintenance work. We also know that, owing to increases in building costs--though the state bears a major part of building expenses--families with average incomes and young people can obtain new homes only if they shoulder increasing financial burdens. The government knows the problems connected with the building and distribution of dwellings, and regards the search for ways of easing these problems as its important duty. At the same time, we are counting on the population to further the solution of this important social task through its own resources.

Speaking of the supply of dwellings, although there is still much to be done, the decisive characteristic is development and progress. Touring the country, one can get a clear picture of this. In our towns and villages, not only are tens of thousands of up-to-date dwellings going up year by year, but the environment of dwelling places is becoming more and more civilized, through joint efforts and devoted cooperation in social work between the population and factory and cooperative collectives. There is an increasing number of service and supply institutions that make life more comfortable. The road network has improved, mass transport is developing, the vehicle pool has been modernized and the construction of the underground railroad is continuing in Budapest. In our towns and cities and in the countryside as well, we are providing further possibilities for rest and enjoyable leisure-time activities. [end recording]

At the conclusion of his report, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Gyorgy Lazar, also spoke about our country's international connections and the foreign policy activities of the government. Speaking about one of the key questions of our age, the policy of peaceful coexistence, he said among other things:

[Lazar--begin recording] Esteemed National Assembly, for the last few years detente has been the ruling tendency in international politics. The advance of peaceful coexistence in Europe and elsewhere has been accompanied by a whole series of favorable international developments. At the same time, it cannot be denied that detente has not only its adherents but its opponents as well. There are forces which are led by selfish and shortsighted considerations, which are willing to risk the achievements gained so far, which endanger the peace of the peoples, and which are endeavoring with all available means to stop and even reverse the process of detente.

These extreme reactionary circles are increasing their attacks on the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and the progressive, peace-loving forces of the world. Unfortunately, this unglorious endeavor is also being supported by the Chinese leadership.

We can also witness, in our days, the way in which the pressure of imperialism and neo-colonialism on the developing countries is increasing. The forces of neocolonialism endeavor to bar progress by all possible means, even by armed intervention, if necessary.

Our government takes an active part in the struggle waged for detente. We were present and voiced our opinions at all those international forums where the strengthening of peace was discussed. It is our opinion that, from the point of view of the strengthening of European peace and security, the full realization of the principles laid down in the Helsinki final act has paramount significance. With this intention in mind, the Hungarian delegation contributed to the success of the work at the Belgrade conference by making several recommendations, contributing to the positive endeavors of the socialist states and to the thwarting of the attempts which were contrary to the spirit of the Helsinki final act.

In the same way as it has done up to now, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic will also work in future for the full realization of the recommendations of the Helsinki final act. At the same time, we are conscious of the fact that one cannot expect spectacular results from one day to the next. Long-term, patient, and tenacious work is needed.

The international situation is influenced with particular impact by the relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States. We deeply appreciate the patient and tenacious endeavors of the Soviet Union aimed at improving this relationship. At the same time, we regret that these initiatives are not received in accordance with their importance in the United States.

The most important task in preservation of the process of relaxation these days is the curbing of the arms race. This is a task that cannot be postponed. From the viewpoint of military relaxation, the Soviet-American negotiations to restrict strategic arms have the greatest significance. [end recording]

The prime minister emphasized that we support the recommendation made by the Soviet Union, that manufacture of all types of nuclear weapons and, together with these, of all other weapons of mass destruction should be banned, and that expansion of the armed forces of permanent members of the UN Security Council and of the countries allied with them through military treaties must be renounced, together with expansion of their conventional arms. In analyzing these ideas in detail, Gyorgy Lazar emphasized that, despite the complicated situation which has developed in the international sphere, we are convinced that the stand-still experienced in the sphere of detente is only a temporary phenomenon. However, we find it absolutely necessary, he said, that all adherents of detente should combine and make a positive stand in favor of peace and security.

Nemeth 6 Jul Speech

LD071600Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Report on the speech by Karoly Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, to the 6 July afternoon session of the Hungarian National Assembly--including recorded excerpts of Nemeth's speech]

[Text] The first speaker in this afternoon's debate in the National Assembly on the report delivered by Gyorgy Lazar was Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. He praised the frank and realistic tone of the government's report and, quoting Janos Kadar's Debrecen speech, referred to the fact that the construction of a developed socialist society has become a national program in our country. He went on to say:

[Nemeth--begin recording] We must highly appreciate the results achieved by shared work, the facts which characterize the development of society and which have also been enumerated in the government's report.

Primarily, we must appreciate the fact that despite the known difficulties, social progress has not come to a standstill. The country has become richer both materially and intellectually, and the living conditions of our people have improved. The political atmosphere is harmonious, the growth of socialist democracy is increasing all the time, social activity and the feeling of responsibility have increased and the socialist features of our society have strengthened. On the basis of all these facts, the power of the people has even become noticeably stronger. We can be rightly proud of the work and steadfastness of our people.

Admittedly, not everything has succeeded as we would have liked it to have done. The many weaknesses in our work, mistakes in leadership, inconsistency and lack of discipline have played a part in this. It would be wrong to belittle our achievements or our mistakes; nor would it be right to exaggerate either of these. Our responsibility allows us only one approach and that is the realistic approach. [end recording]

The international conditions for our work of construction are in various ways unfavorable not only in the economic but also in the ideological sphere. However, the main tendency remains that of detente:

[Nemeth--begin recording] We shall continue in the future as well to insure that the process of relaxations cannot be reversed, and what is more, that political relaxation should extend to the military sphere as well. Motivated by the responsibility felt for the fate of our people, we support the new, constructive suggestions made by the Soviet Union which focus on the interests of the whole of humanity, and on the curbing of the arms race. The basic principle of our foreign policy continues to be the strengthening of our internationalist cooperation, friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union, the member-states of the Warsaw Pact, and with the fraternal socialist countries.

We also maintain our solidarity with the struggle of the internationalist workers movement, support the national liberation movements and endeavor to have correct, partnerlike relations with the capitalist countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. Together with every peace-loving man in the world we shall continue to do everything within our power in the interests of avoiding a thermonuclear catastrophe and for the preservation of world peace. [end recording]

The government's report spoke frankly about a series of still unsolved problems. Returning to issues at home, Karoly Nemeth spoke on this subject as well:

[Nemeth--begin recording] We are also aware of demands existing in several areas which, although completely justified, cannot be satisfied yet. It is only through increasing the efficiency of our economic activity and making greater improvements in quality that we will make this satisfaction possible. This is the case, for example, in regard to dwellings. While we build more and more of them each year, the number of claimants in Budapest and in the cities is not decreasing but is rather increasing. We consider it natural that people would like to live in more cultured circumstances and recognize the justification of the endeavor of each family to have its own independent dwelling. We are also aware of their impatience and we understand that.

Approximately 90,000 dwellings are built in the country each year. In the coming years this number will increase somewhat. Our state devotes tremendous sums of money to the construction of dwellings. For example, during the current 5-year plan--according to calculations--an apartment built in the capital as a state investment, together with the provision of public utilities and social services, costs on average 667,000 forints. We are also aware that the capacity of creches, hospitals, health, educational, cultural and sports establishments has been restricted.

Accelerating developments in this sphere can also be considered a justified demand. I only mention these things to illustrate that the solution of this task is not easy and that, for example, the construction of one place in a creche costs approximately 120-130,000 forints and that one creche worker is required to look after four children in a creche. In regard to the total costs connected with the establishment of one hospital bed, these considerably exceed the cost of building one dwelling.

The party and the government recognize justified demands. The Central Committee reaffirmed at its last session, and comrade Lazar also discussed the fact that during the second part of the current 5-year plan period, justified increases in low pensions and in family supplements for families with three or more children will take place in line with our possibilities. We are aware, and everyone must be aware, that the conditions for the satisfaction of demands can be created only with better, more disciplined work in future also. Our party and government are consistent in maintaining that regular improvements in the living standard must go hand in hand with the building of socialism. Our people have experienced for more than two decades that this is not only a principle but a practice which is put into effect. Measures aimed at improving the standard of living have never been omitted when the financial basis for these has been created. This will continue to be so in the future as well. [end recording]

The economic results can be measured in numbers. It is more difficult to recognize and evaluate developments in the sphere of consciousness. Yet, as the secretary of the Central Committee said, significant changes can be observed in this sphere as well:

[Nemeth--begin recording] The development of socialist consciousness is also indicated by the fact that there are more and more people who think in national terms. The fact that more and more people criticize the shortcomings, those things which were also pointed out by the Central Committee during its last session, indicates a growing, citizen-like sense of responsibility. They take a stand against shoddiness and indifference; they point out that, in some places, too much patience is shown toward lack of discipline and bureaucracy, and they express the opinion that the correct policy should be carried out more consistently. This observation is justified and should be taken to heart. We cannot expect, and would expect in vain, that the world should adjust to us. We must hold our own amidst the more difficult, changing circumstances of the world economy. There is no other solution. We must adjust our thinking and our work to the higher requirements. We must make better use of our opportunities, as well as the available material and intellectual resources, both at home and in our international relations.

With an awareness of our material and intellectual resources, we can state that we are capable of greater and better performance. The economic foundations for the fuller satisfaction of justified demands can be brought about gradually. With the utilization of our existing potential, and with better planned and organized work, we can fulfill higher qualitative demands as well. This applies not only to those working in the economic sphere but also to those in the spheres of science, education, the dissemination of culture, health provision--in other words, every sphere of our lives. [end recording]

Last October the Central Committee decided on the strategy of foreign trade, the changing of the structure of production. As Karoly Nemeth said, the work has not yet really begun in earnest for the realization of this resolution. Yet the elimination of uneconomical production cannot be postponed and many people still do not accurately understand the concept of intensive development.

[Nemeth--begin recording] There still remain vestiges of the view that a task can only be solved with new investments. Naturally, there is a need for new investments, including new, large-scale establishments. However, it would be useful if more attention were devoted to the already existing productive facilities, to the more thorough utilization of our resources.

The solution of new tasks should be sought first of all in the better utilization of existing facilities, particularly that of the modern machinery stock. There is also a need to utilize the results of science in production more rapidly, thereby improving the proportion of goods which can be sold at a profit.

No one should be concerned about remaining out of work because of the elimination of uneconomic production. One of the greatest problems derives precisely from the fact that there are more jobs than there are people to fill them. It is for just this reason that we have an urgent responsibility to make better use of the country's labor force. This requires not only improvements in the organization of work, or in some cases the regrouping of the workers, but also that, relying on the great majority, we should make a resolute stand against those who halfheartedly participate in our shared work. We must not permit some people to take advantage, at the expense of the majority, of the right to freedom of employment, which is intended to serve the public good.

At the same time, let us take a step forward in looking after the majority who are carrying out their tasks honorable; let us create cultured working conditions everywhere in keeping with socialism--a good working atmosphere--and let us operate the various forms of industrial democracy more consciously; let us improve the industrial safety of the workers and let us give material and moral recognition for work well done. [end recording]

Karoly Nemeth also spoke on the question of thriftiness. This has not yet become an integral part of our daily activities. Yet, and here I quote, sensible thrift is not compulsion by poverty, but the order of intelligent economic activity. The secretary of the Central Committee said that our system of economic direction, which has been functioning for 10 years now, has proved its worth. There is no need to alter its basic principles because it is capable of insuring the planned development of our economy. We emphasized, however, that the unrealistic nature of producers' prices must be changed. The extremely complicated system of prices in which the real costs of production can hardly be evaluated, cannot be maintained.

The road to the future leads through the present; that is why both the Central Committee and the government summed up the experiences of the work accomplished with the aim of pointing to the future, Karoly Nemeth concluded, moving for the adoption of the report on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee.

More On Nemeth's Address

LD071618Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 6 Jul 78 ID

[Reportage on 6 July session of the Hungarian National Assembly in Budapest]

[Excerpt] We have heard many economic arguments for changing the system of prices. However, we know very well that we consumers treat consumer prices not simply as a professional matter; this is always a political issue. Probably that is why Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the Central Committee, dealt with this question in his speech.

[Nemeth--begin recording] The reaction to measures related to consumer prices during the period covered by the report bears witness to the fact that our people are sharing the concerns of government and its responsibilities in this area as well. This understanding and trust increases the responsibility of the government, of the organs charged with supervising prices and of all those who play a role in the formulation of prices, more specifically, in insuring that consumers should not be hurt either through unjustified price increases or lower quality. All government organs must work with this consideration foremost in their minds insuring through supervision that prices develop in accordance with the plan and that abuses are prevented or punished.

Producer and consumer prices must serve the development of economic life and thereby, in the final analysis, improve the standard of living. Thus, changes in prices can be made also in the future only in harmony with wages and earnings and our social endeavors. [end recording]

Szeker 6 Jul Speech

LD071218Y Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 6 (MTI)--In his speech delivered on Thursday's workday of the Hungarian parliament's summer session, Deputy Prime Minister Gyula Szeker dealt--in connection with the government's economic management activity--with the foreign economic relations of the Hungarian national economy and with the task of modernizing the production and product structures.

In the early part of his speech, the deputy prime minister mentioned the achievements of socialist Hungarian national economy attained in the past decades: the national economy has grown 5.5 times in the past three decades, while the country's foreign trade volume has become 15 times bigger. In 1960 the Hungarian people's economy exported 17 percent of its finished products; the corresponding figure today is 30 percent.

Further improvement in the Hungarian national economy is, however, only imaginable through intensive development. "This means that technical development in the national economy must be stepped up and in every field of the economic life, work must be better planned and organized", stressed Gyula Szeker, and went on to point out that the changes in price proportions on the world market in the past years and the concomitant crisis phenomena have been influencing unfavourably the Hungarian national economy. Hungary's terms of trade have significantly deteriorated in the past years, almost by 20 percent. The country compensated the shortage in foreign business by contracting loans. The deterioration of the terms of trade involves that a significant part of the national income has to be used--instead of domestic accumulation and consumption--for compensating losses due to low prices.

In his address, Gyula Szeker emphasized that in October last year the HSWP Central Committee set advance guidelines for streamlining the country's long-range foreign economic policy and improving the production structure. In the wake of the decision the Hungarian state organs and enterprises have started to elaborate concrete economic and development measures. Some of the tasks will be included in the current (1976-80) and the remaining ones in the sixth five-year plan (1981-85).

The speaker explained that the Hungarian national economy will only be able to meet the increased qualitative demands by concentrating the available resources on production branches, products and production systems where the internal and international conditions are given to turning out high quality, modern goods that sell well on every market. All in one: comprehensive selection is required. "On the other hand the production of articles lacking the human and material conditions of profitability and saleability on foreign markets, must be restricted or even stopped after careful preparation," Gyula Szeker said.

Going on with his report, the deputy prime minister spoke of concrete fields of the Hungarian national economy's selective development. The core of selective development in agriculture lies in cereal and fodder production, animal husbandry, meat production and processing. Currently Hungary exports one fourth of its raw and processed foods--in one and a half decades this proportion is expected to rise to one third. "We may set the realistic target of swelling maize and meat production--by means of increasing the yields--to 1.5-fold of the present quantity by the end of the coming 15 years," said the speaker, turning to the basic issues of the industry's selective development. He laid special weight on the necessity of saving material and energy where possible.

"The major international condition to the selective development of Hungary's production structure and product pattern is the continued development of our economic cooperation with the socialist countries, first of all with the Soviet Union, and it remains our task to expand and increase our participation in the socialist economic integration," the Hungarian deputy prime minister underlined. "In this view we concentrate all our efforts on deepening our new-type relations with the CMEA countries. The specialization and cooperation agreements we have concluded with our CMEA partners have also so far provided opportunity for the selective development of our industry. In the current five-year plan term (1976-80) the half of our export towards the Soviet Union--worth some 140,000 million forints--is made up by 7 product groups. Our selective industrial development is further enhanced by the complex development programs elaborated under the auspices of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in the fields of energy and material supply, machine building, food economy and the production of consumer articles.

Gyula Szeker finally dealt with tasks of the Hungarian economic management system, and pointed out in this context that the system of economic regulators and incentive measures ought to be better coordinated with the new tasks. "Practice indicates that world economic influences should receive greater emphasis in the Hungarian economy's system of incentives. At the same time it would not be right to expose our economy to changing market situations as this would distort the clear view on things and would involve the danger of our inability to realize our long-term development and foreign economic policy to a full extent," said the Hungarian deputy premier.

7 Jul Session

LD071208Y Budapest MTI in English 1100 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 7 (MTI)--The summer session of the Hungarian parliament continued Friday morning from 10:00 a.m. The session is being attended by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Gyorgy Aczel, Antal Apro, Bela Biszku, Jeno Fock, Istvan Huszar, Karoly Nemeth and Istvan Sarlos, members of the HSWP Political Committee. The secretaries of the Central Committee and the members of the government are also present. The first-floor galleries are being occupied by the leaders of foreign diplomatic representations accredited in Budapest.

According to the agenda adopted, parliament continued its situation with a debate over the report of the chairman of the Council of Ministers. Then Pal Romany, minister of agriculture and food industry, took the floor.

Romany 7 Jul Speech

LD071210Y Budapest MTI in English 1102 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 7 (MTI)--The minister of agriculture and food industry delivered his address at the Friday sitting of the Hungarian parliament's summer session. Pal Romany first spoke of property relations in agriculture, emphasizing that large socialist farms dominate in Hungary. There are 1540 agricultural, specialized and fishing cooperatives, 146 agricultural state enterprises, almost 500 agriculture-related associations and joint enterprises registered in the country. Their favourable impact is being felt in all villages and towns of Hungary. Beside their major activity of producing foodstuffs, the cooperatives and agricultural associations also patronize public education and help farmers to run their household and auxiliary farms.

In Hungary 98 percent of all lands are owned by the socialist sector--10 percent of this territory is occupied by household and auxiliary farms. Fixed assets of the large, industry-like farms last year totalled a gross of 175,000 million forints. The minister recalled the March decision of the HSWP Central Committee which claims in full righteousness that "the party's agrarian and cooperative policy has served well the development of socialist production relations, the interests of the working class, the cooperative peasantry and the whole of the working people." Pal Romany then explained that firm rooting of the socialist agrarian relations in Hungary and the expansion of goods production have brought about ever widening contacts between agriculture and food industry. He added that these contacts were strengthening from year to year but still there were vast possibilities in store for food production and the whole of our national economy, possibilities for cheaper production, for increasing the efficiency of labor, for turning out better quality goods.

Then the minister spoke of the network of production systems. He underlined that the production system had become the major cooperation form in Hungarian agriculture, and by taking due note of fresh requirements this tendency must be further enhanced. As a result of closer cooperation between agricultural production and processing, four agrarian-industrial unions were set up in the past years. They rally five state farms, 46 agricultural cooperatives, 9 food industrial enterprises and plants. "We seek," Pal Romany said, "that every form of joint activity should promote progress in socialist agriculture, comply with the available domestic resources, and the cooperation of these associations and joint venture should serve well the development of our agrarian relations, the creative application of the Leninist principles on cooperatives."

At the same time we oppose every wanton territorial expansion, mergers which restrain the free and quick actions, the dynamic development of the cooperative farms, said the minister adding, exaggerated centralization is not reasonable as it makes the control of the particular economic unit difficult, the cooperative cannot properly practice its self-government and make its members duly interested in higher-quality production.

Speaking of the development in agriculture and food industry the minister pointed out that the only passable road was that of intensive farming, in other words the increasing of labor efficiency. Among the tasks of the coming years, Pal Romany mentioned that an even bigger part of excess agricultural produce will be sold on foreign markets. Profitability, high quality and well-contemplated development, taking into account mutual interests, are especially important requirements in the case of products 50-60 percent of which are exported also today. Several such products come from the gardening branches, from the canning industry--some 80 percent of canned ham is sold on foreign markets--and from poultry production, where the share of export reaches 60 percent.

In order to better meet both domestic and foreign trade requirements, complex development of agricultural production, processing, storing and marketing, making up for the relative backwardness of food industry, territorial and functional specialization of the production, fuller exploitation of the advantages offered by cooperation between the different economies, development of socialist integration, are indispensable criteria, said the minister who finally reported on timely field works to parliament.

Lazar Reviews Proposals

LD0811402 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Report on 7 July session of Hungarian National Assembly--including recorded excerpts of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, replying to proposals made during the 2-day debate.]

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, carrying notebooks, and having jotted down almost every proposal and opinion during the 2-day debate, rose to

reply to the deputies before the afternoon break. First of all, we shall relate from what he said what is of general and, therefore, of decisive importance.

[Lazar--begin recording] I believe that the comrade deputies agree that the most important thing that has been reflected in the debate is the agreement with our policies. This is seen in the intention and determination to continue with a common endeavor on the path laid down by the 11th congress, and to realize with even more consistency the tasks which the congress set before us in the construction of an advanced socialist society. [end recording]

The chairman of the Council of Ministers then went on to say that there is a need for more purposeful and disciplined work in all walks of life. The deputies have examined the real situation with a sense of criticims and self-criticism, and, in response to this, Gyorgy Lazar declared:

[Lazar--begin recording] This is obviously the explanation for the fact that in their speeches the comrade deputies devoted less time to the appreciation of results, although this was also voiced, and more attention was paid to critical words about weaknesses and problems which need to be solved. I might add that I regard your contributions as having a perspective and expertise from this point of view as well. On behalf of the government, I may say that we are in full agreement with this concept and with the spirit of the debate. For this reason I have nothing to argue about on fundamental or essential issues, and I would like to ask the esteemed National Assembly to give me leave so that I will not have to answer each question individually. If you agree to this I will make only a few remarks now.

Many of you have dealt with the work of the government in the course of the debate. Naturally, we are grateful for your words of appreciation, and I can promise that the words of criticism will be acted upon. The responsibility for the work of government lies with the Council of Ministers; this responsibility cannot be transferred elsewhere and, clearly, it cannot be evaded. We know this, we are aware of this, and we are endeavoring to carry out our work in accordance with this. However, let me add something to this. The work of governing, in our view, cannot be identified with or made equivalent to the work of the Council of Ministers. Many people are taking part in the work of government; the officials and employees of ministries, higher authorities, councils and representatives of many other institutions. Indifference to people and to the running of affairs is even less permissible for those taking part in the work of government than in other spheres; it is, indeed, unforgivable.

The establishment of regulations is, of course, a very important task in the work of government. However, regulations are not brought in to make conditions unchangeable. On the contrary, they should serve to develop and change conditions, and to give ground to new efforts. Regulations should only bring in restrictions or, if necessary, even prohibit practices, when the interests of society call for this. The fact that this is not exactly the case in everything today has been proved in the debate. For example, Mrs Comrade (?Rejtvoek) has discussed the situation with regard to the problems of safety at work, and others have made similar references. I myself could also cite examples where similar conditions exist and where we must bring about changes. However, life has so many dimensions and our tasks are so varied that it makes it impossible for everything to be settled from one center, from the decisions of the Council of Ministers.

We should deal with the mass of cases where and when they arise. Obviously, we have no prototypes or readymade models for this. However, we do have very clear political and governmental guiding principles. These then should be applied in a creative way and through creative thinking in concrete situations and responsibility must be taken in these cases. [end recording]

Several deputies spoke in the debate about economic issues, our international economic relations and about the changed world economic situation, which has created many problems for the Hungarian people's economy in recent years. However, this is only one side of the coin. Gyorgy Lazar turned to the deputies describing our own shortcomings as well, the insufficient use of intellectual forces and slow reaction to change.

[Lazar--begin recording] We have realized and now we know that the requirements of intensive development hold a dominant position in our economic life, whereas in our economic theory and practice the characteristics of expansive development still predominate. We no longer have an excessive labor force. However, our management of the labor force and the organization of work are still at a stage as if we had that excess. We devote great efforts to gain new means and new investments for the development of production, but we do not pay sufficient attention to the better utilization of already existing and functioning means. We know perfectly well that the present situation on the world market has intensified competition. We know very well that quality, punctuality and export services have become factors of the highest order. On several occasions, I myself have asked director comrades, whom I know to have had experiences in this sphere, to tell me what the preconditions are for a successful presence on the market today. They mention quality first, followed by punctuality in deliveries second and they mention services involved in exports in given cases third. This is well known, and though I would not like to list many of the instances since, clearly, the comrades have encountered many similar examples and know about them, it is still a fact that we may come across unforgiveable and incomprehensible cases of negligence with regard to the quality or late delivery of certain important articles due for export. Everyone knows what the consequences of this may be in the present situation. The consequences are as follows: The customer may either say, "Yes, I will take this but I am also asking for a price reduction of 20-30 percent," or it may be, "No, thank you. There is someone else from whom I can buy the goods of the standard of quality and at the time of delivery that suit me."

We know that we do not have abundance but a shortage of money, time and material resources. Yet, we often treat both money and time in a very "generous" way, and in this way, on more than one occasion, we have wasted substantial resources. [end recording]

In his reply the chairman of the Council of Ministers, just as the deputies bid during the debate yesterday and today, paid great attention to raising the standard of leadership and to well-thought-out and well-founded decisions:

[Lazar--begin recording] I myself regard it as well justified that leaders, who are humane in cases affecting people but are hard when it comes to work, order and demands, should be given greater scope. For this reason I would say again that I consider it well justified to emphasize the responsibilities of leadership.

I am particularly pleased that the importance of human factors, human values, education and the improvement of professional knowledge was voiced during the debate. We often claim that nature has not spoiled us and that we do not have too many natural resources--though we do have some. On the other hand, we can make up for this considerably by our knowledge and expertise. It is in our fundamental interest that we should futher strengthen and provide room for the unfolding of creative forces in the spirit of our party's policy, and to steel our youth going out into life, as well as the older generation, with its greater knowledge.

We should strengthen socialist consciousness, socialist democracy and the assumption, which is shared by more and more people, that among us the only foundation for the happiness of the individual is good work done jointly by people. [end recording]

Gyorgy Lazar's expose and his reply to the proposals made during the course of the debate were unanimously approved by the National Assembly.

Further Report on Lazar

LD081706Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1715 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Further report on 7 July session of Hungarian National Assembly--including recorded excerpts of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, replying to speakers in the debate on the government's report]

[Text] [Lazar] In industry and agriculture we have really good possibilities to make more rapid progress. For example, everybody knows the Gyor Wagon Works, the United Incandescent Works, the Medicor and in agriculture Babolna, Bikal and the Nadudvar Red Star cooperative. Fortunately, these examples could be listed at length, although we cannot yet say that these enterprises, cooperatives and state farms are characteristic of the average standard. What we can say is that with exemplary courage and consistency they are aiming to produce something new and better and thereby contribute to the solution of our economic tasks.

Speaking of the modernization of the production structure I wish to say that in my opinion this is not a task that can be solved by one single revolutionary leap. But it is a task which we can solve through a courageous approach and with our objectives and in which procrastination is unforgiveable. To make progress we need well-founded, scientific, well-thought-out, easily controlled technical-economic concepts, a bolder selection than up to now, the exploitation of the possibilities of the international division of labor and socialist integration to thus promote the concentration of our material and intellectual resources on the fields where we can achieve the best results in the shortest ime in the interests of the general efficiency of the economy and the modernization of production. In this, an outstanding role is played above all by management and for this reason I fully agree with the comrades who spoke in the debate and who pointed out the responsibility of management and the importance of this question.

Indeed, what we need is to provide a wider scope for the unfolding of talent, and speaking of managers, I would like to make one more remark in connection with what I think Comrade Kollar said in the debate. I myself regard it as completely justified that greater rank should begiven to those leaders who behave humanely in personal matters but are strict when work and obligations are involved. Thus I repeat once more: I believe it is completely justified to emphasize the responsibility of leadership. I am particularly pleased that the human factors, human values and the importance of increasing cultural and vocational education have been voiced in the debate. We often refer to the fact that nature has not spoiled us and that we are not very rich in natural wealth, although luckily we possess a certain amount of that as well. On the other hand, we can make up a great deal through knowledge and skill. I think it is not immodest of us to say that we possess a talented working class, a talented peasantry, a talented intelligentsia--this is a resource which can go very far in making up for those things which are missing.

Thus it is in our fundamental interest and in the spirit of the policy of our party that we should further strengthen and give further scope to the flowering of the creative forces, to equip youth beginning their journey in life with even greater knowledge, and naturally the older generation as well so that we should develop socialist consciousness and socialist democracy, and so as to strengthen the view in our society, which is becoming increasingly widespread, which maintains that the only basis for the success of the individual is work jointly carried out; good work.

I am convinced that the current session of the National Assembly and thereafter the individual work of the comrade representatives will provide effective help in the joint, successful realization of all these tasks.

AMBASSADOR SZUROS RECEIVED BY GROMYKO IN MOSCOW

LD080234Y Budapest MTI in English 1801 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 7, MTI--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Soviet Communist Party Political Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, received on Friday Dr Matyas Szuros, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Moscow of the Hungarian People's Republic. At the talks, marked by a warm and friendly atmosphere, Andrey Gromyko wished great successes to the Hungarian ambassador in his activities in Moscow.

TRADE AGREEMENT, PROTOCOL WITH THAILAND SIGNED

LD072302Y Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 7 (MTI)--A Thai economic delegation led by Minister of Commerce Nam Phunwatthu was staying in Budapest between July 4-7. With the Hungarian delegation led by Foreign Trade Minister Jozsef Biro, they surveyed the state and ways of improving the Hungarian-Thai economic relations. As a result of the negotiations Jozsef Biro and Nam Phunwatthu initialled the two countries' trade agreement and signed a protocol on the talks. The two sides agreed on the fact that although the Hungarian-Thai trade turnover was still low, opportunities were given for expanding considerably the two countries' economic contacts. On Hungarian side, possibilities exist for the supply, among other things, of rolling stock, hospital equipment, instruments, power installations, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, electric component parts and metal ware. Thailand may supply for Hungary textiles, clothing articles, haberdashery, plant fibre, vegetable oil, raw rubber and tin.

Agreement was reached on the need on both sides to make further efforts to learn more about each other's requirements and possibilities in the interest of building stable economic ties. For this end, the exchange of business delegations, participation in fairs and exhibitions and the strengthening of the inter-state relations are needed in the future.

The Thai trade minister was received by Deputy Prime Minister Gyula Szeker and by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. The delegation headed by Minister Nam Phunwatthu left Budapest on Friday afternoon.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON PUJA VISIT TO AUSTRIA

For the text of the joint communique issued on Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja's 3-5 July official visit to Austria published in the 6 July Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG, see the Austria section of the 10 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

REPORTAGE ON FIRST SECRETARY EDWARD GIEREK'S ACTIVITIES

Bilak Talks

AU071435Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Jul 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[PAP report: "Comrade Edward Gierek Has Received Comrade Vasil Bilak"]

[Text] PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek on 5 July received Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, who is visiting Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee.

The meeting was attended by Edward Babiuch, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; PZPR Central Committee Secretary Ryszard Frelek; and Lucjan Piatkowski, deputy head of the Central Committee Foreign Department. Michal Stefaniak, deputy head of the CPCZ Central Committee Department of International Affairs, was present.

During the meeting, which took place in a very cordial atmosphere, the parties discussed key problems for further solidifying fraternal Polish-Czechoslovak relations, especially for implementing the important decisions adopted at recent friendly meetings between Edward Gierek and CPCZ General Secretary Gustav Husak and between premiers Piotr Jaroszewicz and Lubomir Strougal.

During the visit, Edward Babich and Ryszard Frelek held talks with Vasil Bilak and discussed problems for further developing cooperation between the PZPR and the CPCZ and between Poland and Czechoslovakia. They also discussed, in the spirit of complete agreement and full understanding, the current issues of the development of the situation in Europe and in the world and of the further consolidation of the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The talks once again reaffirmed that the PZPR and the CPCZ are determined to enrich their cooperation with new forms of cooperation that will be even more instrumental in deepening fraternal Polish-Czechoslovak ties, in strengthening the community of the socialist states and in promoting cooperation in implementing their coordinated policy that is consistently peaceful and is aimed at consolidating detente.

Addresses Military Officers Abroad

AU071525Y Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 6 Jul 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek at the 5 July Warsaw meeting with Polish officers serving with the international peace mission]

[Text] First Secretary Edward Gierek said that People's Poland is making determined efforts for peace and international detente, promoting spirited activities in this respect in the international forum and attaching great importance to peaceful missions in various parts of the world. The foreign policy for peace mapped out by the PZPR, a policy that draws its inspiration and strength from our socialist system and from the indestructible alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, is consistent with the vital interests of all our people. It is a patriotic and internationalist policy. Our country participates in all undertakings to help strengthen European and world security and to insure the right to live in peace for every human being. Implementing international peace missions has now become a new important form of our socialist state's external activity. At the same time, this is a clear reaffirmation of the basic change that has occurred in Poland's international position.

Referring to the history and achievements of the Polish People's Armed Forces, Edward Gierek stressed that the superbly trained armed forces equpped with modern hardware, are the pride of our people and our party as well as a school of patriotic and internationalist education. Under conditions of peace they also create a noble example of socialist service for the fatherland, both in the country and on the international peace missions.

Helping to promote the cause of detente, participation in the international peace missions also greatly raises socialist Poland's authority in Europe and the world.

Edward Gierek extended warm thanks to the soldiers of the Polish Armed Forces and to foreign service employees for worthily representing Poland on these missions.

In conclusion, Edward Gierek extended his congratulations and best wishes to the soldiers and to the entire cadre of the Polish People's Armed Forces in regard to the successful flight of the first Polish cosmonaut--Maj Pilot Miroslaw Hermaszewski--and his Soviet comrade, Col Petr Klimuk.

Addresses Cooperative Movement Delegates

AU061715Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Jul 78 pp 1, 4 AU

[Report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek at the 4 July Warsaw meeting with Polish cooperative movement delegates in connection with International Cooperative Movement Day]

[Text] First Secretary Edward Gierek stressed the importance of the comprehensive activities of the cooperative organizations and their increasing share in the production and supply of the market, in the service of the population and in intensifying agriculture, improving the forms and methods of its activity and more effectively exploiting its great potential and best experience. The cooperative movement should focus its efforts particularly on measures insuring further increases in the production of food and other market goods in demand and on the activities guaranteeing quicker improvements in housing conditions and the development of various services.

Our party, Edward Gierek said, highly values the work and commitment of the many millions of cooperative workers and the spirited performance of supervision councils, commissions, committees and other self-governing bodies. This evaluation was voiced also at last year's session of self-government aktivs and at last Monday's national conference of workers self-government representatives. We will continue to improve and strengthen the functions and extend the powers of self-government groups and assistance in all the initiatives aimed at an even more rapid development of the country and at improving the quality and conditions of life of all our people. At the end of the meeting Edward Gierek thanked the cooperative workers for their achievements and wished them further productive work for the benefit of the country and every success in their private lives.

JAROSZEWICZ PAYS FINAL TRIBUTE TO MIETKOWSKI

LD080225Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw--The funeral of Jan Mietkowski, party and trade union activist, deputy member of the Central Committee, minister of culture and art, and former deputy chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television, took place today at Powazki Cemetery.

Members of the Politburo and the secretariat of the party Central Committee-Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, Edward Babiuch, Jozef Tejchma, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Andrzej Werblan and Deputy Premier Longin Cegielski--took their turns in the last guard of honor.

In recognition of his distinguished service in developing our socialist culture, the Council of State posthumously awarded to Jan Mietkowski the Commander's Cross With Star of the Order of Polinia Restituta.

Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz paid the last tribute. In his speech the premier emphasized the merits of the deceased, who gave all his energy, talent and vast knowledge to the development of the socialist culture of Poland. During his more than 30 years of service at the Committee for Radio and Television, he enriched its programs and activities. He personally guided innovations and took care of the youth. He was a journalist who loved his profession and correctly understood its social mission under the socialist system. Jan Mietkowski, the premier said, in every task always united his work with ideological, political and social activities.

Numerous wreaths and garlands of flowers were laid at the grave of the party Central Committee, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Culture and Art, and many social and youth organizations, creative organizations and culture centers.

MORE ON FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK'S VISIT TO PARIS

Speaks at Reception

AU061730Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[Report on speech by Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek at the 3 July Paris reception given in his honor by Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud]

[Text] Minister Emil Wojtaszek said that a Europe of equilibrium, lasting peace and cooperation can and should be built with the active participation of Poland and France--the countries constituting a natural bridge between East and West due to their experience, potentials and political status.

Like our allies, the socialist countries, we are convinced that the process of consolidating detente cannot be halted because there is no other alternative and because the universal implementation of the CSCE final act is the only sensible line of action.

Emil Wojtaszek noted that Poland had acknowledged France's accession to the disarmament dialog with praise and that it supports France's efforts to achieve general and total disarmament and shares its evaluation of the usefulness of partial measures, including regional measures, to this effect.

Having developed under different conditions, Poland and France have implemented and are successfully implementing all the norms of exemplary cooperation between states with different socioeconomic systems. Our consistent dialog to which we have given the highest status, Emil Wojtaszek continued, has become in the political area a platform filled with features extending far beyond the framework of bilateral relations. We have established the regular practice of working meetings and consultations enabling us to openly exchange our views on all issues important to us.

In conclusion, Minister Wojtaszek expressed his wish that the development of Polish-French relations go hand in hand with the dynamic development of economic cooperation. He also noted the progressively richer relations between the Polish and French cultures in the past few years.

Joint Communique Issued

AU071452Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[PAP report on joint communique issued in Paris on the visit to France by Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek, 3-5 July]

[Text] The communique of the 3 to 5 July visit to France of Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, was published on Wednesday. During his stay in France, Minister Wojtaszek was received by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

The communique states that in the presence of the local authorities, Minister Wojtaszek opened the new offices of the Polish Consulate General in Lyon and met with representatives of the organizations and enterprises committed to the development of Polish-French relations.

The distinctive feature of Emil Wojtaszek's stay in France and talks with Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud, was an atmosphere of cordial friendship, mutual trust and reciprocal esteem, which traditionally mark Polish-French relations. During their talks, the two ministers stressed the importance they attach to such meetings resulting from the charter of friendly cooperation principles signed between the Polish People's Republic and the French Republic in 1975. They expressed their satisfaction with the possibilities of continuing the Polish-French dialog commemorated by last year's official visit to France by First Secretary Edward Gierek. The two ministers exchanged views on basic international problems and agreed that consolidating and deepening the process of detente is a necessary condition for effectively solving the problems facing the international community, which means that all the countries in the world should adjust their activities to meet this requirement. They stressed that it is necessary for all signatory states to fully apply the CSCE final act and they reaffirmed the resolve of their governments to continue the dialog on respecting and implementing all the principles and decisions of that act. They also stressed the contribution Poland and France can make to detente through their friendly cooperation and emphasized the importance of this contribution.

The communique states that the ministers reviewed various aspects of Polish-French bilateral relations. They stated that the frequency and quality of contacts at the government level testify to the importance Poland and France attach to the maintenance and development of mutual relations. They stressed their governments' determination to strengthen Polish-French cooperation in all areas to the advantage of both countries in the spirit of the basic documents signed between their countries in the past few years. Both expressed their satisfaction with the talks and agreed that Minister Wojtaszek's visit constituted a new contribution to strengthening friendship and ties between Polan and France.

Minister Wojtaszek invited Minister Louis Guiringaud to pay an official visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

JABLONSKI CHAIRS SCOUT MEETING AT BELWEDER PALACE

LD072244Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1530 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski chaired the session of the Central Council of the Friends of Scouting Movement, which was held today at Belweder Palace. Chief Scout Jerzy Wojciechowski asked Henryk Jablonski to accept a Gold Cross for services to the Union of Polish Scouts.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES COAL MINERS IN KATOWICE

AU0714411 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 5 Jul 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Politiburo member and minister of national defense, at the 4 July Katowice meeting of coalminers, during which he was made an honorary coalminer of the Polish People's Republic]

[Text] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski conveyed his warm and cordial thanks for the title of Honorary Coalminer of the Polish People's Republic, saying that he accepted it as an expression of tribute and esteem for all the soldiers, for all the Polish People's Armed Forces. He also voiced his pride at having been admitted the coalminers' family in the 35th anniversary of People's Poland.

Miners and soldiers are marching along the same road mapped out by the sixth and seventh PZPR congresses and are implementing the party program worked out under the guidance of comrade Edward Gierek, Central Committee first secretary and leader of the nation. Expressing his thanks for the honorable distinction, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that soldiers and miners are performing their duties shoulder to shoulder--that soldiers are defending peace and miners are creating the material values that are so necessary to the nation's life. They are both doing this with equally as much valor and love for the fatherland.

COOPERATION COMMISSION SESSION WITH USSR BEGINS 10 JUL

LD0918 24Y Warsaw PAP in English 1717 GMT 9 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 9 July, PAP--The 20th session of the intergovernmental Polish-Soviet commission for economic, scientific and technological cooperation will start in Warsaw on July 10th. The commission will examine the state of implementing the resolutions which were adopted during the talks between the Polish and Soviet premiers which were held in Moscow at the end of January this year. During the talks the sides (?defined the conditions) of the development of specialization and co-production which had been agreed during the last year's meeting of Edward Gierek with Leonid Brezhnev.

A new stage of Polish-Soviet cooperation has been started. It is characterized by transition to ever more deeper and longer-term industrial, scientific and technological commitments which form a solid material structure of the development of economic integration. Preperations for the elaboration of a general programme on specialization and co-production till 1990 have been started.

The agenda of the Warsaw session of the commission includes the elaboration of a joint conception of long-range programmes of development of specialization and co-production between Poland and the Soviet Union in context of many-year programmes on cooperation in definite fields which were adopted at the Bucharest session of the CMEA.

Since majority of Poland's raw fuel materials needs are satisfied by deliveries from the Soviet Union, the programme on cooperation in the field of energy, fuels and raw materials is of particularly great importance for Poland. The programme provides for, among other things, the construction of plants in the Soviet Union which are to supply the Polish market with basic fuels and raw materials after 1980. Within this programme it was agreed, among other things, that two additional nuclear power plants will be built in the Soviet Union.

The plants will send energy to fraternal countries including Poland. Moreover, the potentialities in the field of oil and natural gas production, which are at present basic raw materials for our economy, will also be raised. The construction of new iron ore and steel plants which will be built as a result of joint efforts of the CMEA countries will also be of essential importance for Poland.

New broad horizons for Polish-Soviet joint research initiatives as well as construction and technology are now being opened up. Some 200 Polish and 250 Soviet research and development centres are preoccupied with 440 problems and topics which are of great importance for the two countries and development of mutual cooperation. They deal with, among other things, equipment for automation and mechanization of coal mining, designing large power and heating plants and new technologies for buildings houses.

VISIT OF NETHERLANDS PARTY OFFICIAL WALTMAN REPORTED

LL0723300Y Warsaw PAP in English 1708 GMT 8 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 8 July, PAP--Henk Waltman, Chairman of the parliamentary group of the radicals' political party of the Netherlands paid a visit to Poland from July 4 [words indistinct] chairman of the deputies' club of the democratic party [words indistinct] and vice chairman of the Central Committee.

Henk Waltman was received by chairman of the Sejm Committee for Foreign Affairs, secretary of the PUWP CC Szard Frelek and by the acting foreign [word indistinct]: Vice-Minister Jozef Czerek.

The guest also paid a visit to the mayor of Warsaw, Jerzy Majewski, Voivode of the Kielce Voivodship Jozef Stanski and Deputy Mayor of Krakow Barbara Guzik.

He visited the Auschwitz museum of extermination and martyrdom in Oswiacim, laid flowers at the death wall and a wreath at the monument to victims of fascism in Brzezinka/Birkenau. [passage indistinct]

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS 1976 BERLIN CONFERENCE, EUROCOMMUNISM

AU0515500Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jun 78 pp 7, 8 AU

[Unattributed article: "For the Implementation of the Berlin Conference Decisions"]

[Text] The joint communique recently published on the visit to Poland by the party-government delegation of Hungary, states that "the PZPR and the MSZMP will continue to seek cooperation among the communist and worker parties in the struggle for peace. Detente, national liberation and social progress on the basis of the principles stipulated by the conference of the European communist and worker parties in Berlin in 1976."

The second anniversary of this conference has just taken place [29-30 June 1976]. As the date of this conference recedes more and more into history, it is possible for us to evaluate even more fully and clearly the far-sightedness of the 29 parties participating in that conference and to appreciate the imperishable importance of the program adopted in Berlin 2 years ago. The unprecedented scope and achievements of the conference have often been stressed and the important speeches made by delegation chairmen as well as the postulate contained in the main document entitled "For Peace, Security, Cooperation and Social Progress in Europe" have been comprehensively analyzed.

Leaders and prominent officials of the fraternal parties in Europe have referred to this document in many speeches.

Long-Range Peace Program

This is what Comrade Edward Gierek wrote in the June issue of the Problems of Peace and Socialism monthly: "The growing conviction that it is necessary for the European communists to assume a common position vis-a-vis the key problems of our times was voiced at the conference of the European communist and workers parties in Berlin in 1976.... The policy of detente and the concept of peaceful coexistence developed by the communist and workers movement and put into practice by the socialist countries, are a long-range program for peace and security for all nations, for all mankind."

The second anniversary of the Berlin Conference necessary induces us to reflect on the contemporary significance of its decisions. The complicated facts of the present international situation have thrown even more glaringly into relief the rather generally recognized circumstance that the implementation of the Berlin Conference program represents a great opportunity for Europe and the world. The fraternal parties, the signatories of the main document, fully realize this.

This is also being confirmed by present political practice. The congress of the fraternal parties have referred to the importance of the Berlin conference program. The leading motif of this conference was also strongly emphasized at this year's session of the Central Committee secretaries of the 10 parties of the socialist states (between 27 February and 1 March 1978 in Budapest). The communique issued after that session stressed that the participants "...resolutely reaffirmed the will of the parties to contribute to the complete and consistent implementation of the Berlin conference decisions..." Similar features can be read into the many interparty contacts in recent months. For example, the communique issued on the visit to Poland by Comrade Alvaro Cunhal states: "The two parties stressed...the great significance of closer cooperation in implementing the joint program adopted by the Berlin conference in 1976."

The motifs and program of the Berlin Conference constitute a living expression of the political practice pursued by the fraternal parties in Europe. This is the source of the increasing conviction that it is necessary to intensify efforts in favor of the effective implementation of the Berlin program.

This is an important and topical task of the internationalist activities of the fraternal parties in Europe. The present development of the situation on our continent has raised the importance of this task, especially if we view it from the position of key global problems.

Struggle For the Continuation of Detente

Detente: The Berlin Conference document stresses that "the participants in the conference state that progress has been achieved in detente. At the same time, they stress that universal peace has not yet been guaranteed, that detente has not become permanent and that considerable obstacles still block the road to lasting security and cooperation."

Contemporary international reality has made it obvious how deeply realistic and true this evaluation is. We are now witnessing the multiplied attempts by well known forces and circles in the West to halt the present upsurge of the process of detente. The Western military-industrial complexes are becoming increasingly militant and are aggravating their anti-detente and anti-communist propaganda.

Could it be they feel their business assets, involving billions and billions [of dollars] are being threatened through the consistent policy to weaken tension, pursued by the socialist countries and by the forces of progress and peace? Could it be they are afraid of the many constructive disarmament proposals submitted by our parties and countries? Yes, no doubt this is where the rub is.

The Soviet Union, which together with the other socialist countries is consistently implementing the peace program adopted by the 24th CPSU Congress and developed by the 25th CPSU Congress, is the leading force implementing the idea of detente in international relations. This is having a decisive impact on the course of the process of detente, whose positive results can be seen in various spheres and areas, including our continent.

Speaking of this during his recent visit to the USSR, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev stressed: "Lasting peace in Europe is undoubtedly one of the decisive conditions for preventing another world war. Some 3 years ago the Helsinki conference opened all the possibilities for developing further relations in Europe. It would seem that the lasting political foundations of detente have been built, but political circles have appeared that are openly bent on torpedoing the process of detente, not only in Europe, and on returning to at least 'cool' war if not to 'cold' war."

It is certain that the activation of the cold war and anti-detente circles is also being caused by the persistant crises in the capitalist states. These crises help deepen the differences and contradictions among these states, which to some extent intensifies the endeavor to find a way out, but, at the same time, encourages anti-detente and anti-communist forces to increase their activities. The analysis of the crisis features of capitalism and of their implications occupied a large part of the preparations for the conference, during its course and in its document. Life has confirmed the correctness of this analysis. It is also becoming obvious that the struggle for detente, for the continuation of the process of detente and for making it impossible to impose the "cold" or even the "cool" war on Europe and the world, is an extremely responsible task of the moment.

"The struggle for the further fate of detente," PRAVDA wrote recently, "has not ended. It is now acquiring an even greater acuteness and intensity."

Among other things, the Berlin Conference document mapped out the lines of this struggle and can constitute a good platform for uniting the efforts of the signing parties and of all the broad forces to which it was addressed.

It should be stressed that the tasks mapped out by the Berlin Conference document with regard to the struggle for detente are more than just aims in themselves. The document is quite clear and outspoken about this: "The communist and workers' parties participating in the conference...consider the struggle for detente an important contribution to creating international conditions favoring social progress...."

Disarmament Is An Urgent Task of Our Times

The Berlin Conference's merit is that it worked out and adopted a comprehensive disarmament program (15 points). These points reinforce in a highly constructive manner the entire packet of the important disarmament proposals, especially those submitted by the USSR. The conference stated that "it is necessary to put an end to the arms race and to begin reductions in armaments and armed forces." Now, 2 years after the conference, this postulate has acquired additional topicality and urgency.

NATO circles and Western military-industrial complexes are promoting the arms race on an unprecedented scale, attempting to create new arms possibilities and to introduce new and entire systems of modern mass destruction weapons. This would lead the world into a extremely dangerous phase of the qualitative arms race, in a situation when present world military expenditures has reached $400 billion annually.

This is why the struggle to implement the Berlin conference disarmament program and other constructive proposals in this regard is a task of our times that cannot be delayed. This is a difficult struggle, but the future of mankind will be determined by it in the final reckoning. Comrade Leonid Brezhnev spoke very clearly about this when visiting the CSSR recently: "The socialist countries have taken great pains to push the question of detente forward. No matter how great our obstacles might be, we will march forward together with all the champions of the policy of detente and neighborliness, we will seek an effective and total solution to this urgent problem." It is necessary and possible to act in favor of disarmament. The Berlin program mapped out the general directions; further specific initiatives by the fraternal parties in this regard would be valuable. It is necessary to act quickly. Tomorrow it may be too late.

Significance of the Unity of the Fraternal Parties

The unity of the communists: The Berlin conference and its document have the significance of unequivocal unity. Today when just this unity of the communist family is being subjected to ferocious attacks from various quarters, this document represents a particularly valuable message. It is not for nothing that it appeals for further militant activities in favor of a Europe of peace, social progress and efforts to develop internationalist interparty cooperation. The period since the Berlin conference, especially the past year, has produced new elements in this regard. For example, the worldwide coordination of various activities and moves by the anti-detente and anticommunist forces has become more obvious than ever before.

It should be added that the West's efforts are being coordinated at an increasing rate with measures taken by Peking. The Chinese leadership is uniting with the forces of imperialism and extreme reactionaries, such as the Pinochet regime, and is trying to impose its diktat on the developing countries, especially those in Asia, and to torpedo international actions aimed at halting the arms race. Launching sharp attacks against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Peking is appealing to imperialist circles to pursue a tougher policy toward these countries and is demanding that NATO be strengthened, that armaments be intensified and that preparations for the "inevitable war" be increased. All this leads to increased tension in international relations.

The increased coordination of the activities by the circles hostile to us is aimed at weakening the unity of the international communist and workers movement and at disrupting its ranks. Various old and new instruments of subversion are being used for this purpose. So-called Eurocommunism, conceived among other things as a tool of disruption in the hands of the bourgeoisie, is among the new instruments of this kind. Eurocommunism has not ceased to be dangerous and can still harm the cause of the unity of the communists.

There is also another circumstance--a new one--that raises the status and importance of the unity and cohesion of the communists; it is that other parties and political-ideological forces--the social democrats, the liberals, the radicals, the Christian Democrats, the conservatives and even the extreme European rightwing--are intensifying and perfecting multilateral cooperation on a regional, continental and worldwide scale. Newer and newer international bodies affiliating the parties and organizations professing particular orientations and tendencies are being created.

Is it still necessary, in the light of these facts, to justify the need for the unity and cohesion of the communist family? At the same time it is certain that the Berlin platform constitutes an effective screen against disruptive activities. This is why it is necessary to be faithful to the letter and spirit [litera i duch] of the Berlin conference document and to promote on this basis the united activities of the communist parties of Europe and the entire world.

Cooperation with the Social Democrats: In the Berlin document the communist parties stressed again that "in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress they are ready to contribute to equal cooperation with all democratic forces, especially with the socialist and social democratic parties." The development of the international situation in recent months has made it more necessary than ever to consider the question of the cooperation between the communists and the social democrats, especially on problems such as peace, detente and disarmament. This cooperation has progressed since the Berlin conference and the 13th Congress of the Socialist International in Geneva. We should continue along this road. Despite natural differences and nuances, the crucial convergence of the views represented by the communist and by the social democratic parties on detente and disarmament is a favorable factor in this regard. Uniting the efforts of the two blocs of the workers movement in the struggle for peace and detente is a historical opportunity we must not waste.

The recent examples of mutual cooperation are rather optimistic. Comrade B. N. Ponomarev's presence at the recent conference of the Socialist International (in Helsinki in April) on disarmament is certainly a milestone along this road. The Socialist International's positive reaction to the CPSU's constructive proposals for cooperation bodes well for the future. What we now need are deeds. We want the social democrats to match their words with specific actions. It is possible to see clearly how the Berlin program is bearing interest in the struggle for a Europe of peace and social progress. Like other fraternal parties, the PZPR, as the cosponsor of the Berlin conference, together with the PCI, attaches great importance to the complete implementation of this unity program. The PZPR's internationalist practice shows that our party is doing all it can to promote this implementation.

BRIEFS

DEPUTY MINING MINISTER APPOINTED--On the motion of the minister of mining, the chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed Mgr Eng Jerzy Malara undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Mining. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Jul 78 p 4 AU]

U.S. TRADE UNIONISTS ACTIVITIES--Jan Pawlak, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council, met on 5 July with the delegation of the trade union of port workers and dockers from the eastern coast of the United States, led by William Perry and visiting Poland at the invitation of the Polish trade union of seamen and post workers. The two parties discussed problems of developing cooperation between Polish and U.S. trade unionists. A joint communique was issued at the end of the visit. [Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 6 Jul 78 p 2 AU]

NEW LAW PASSED BY GNA SECURES SELF-MANAGEMENT

AU071030Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 7 Jul 78 AU

["Law of Organization and Management of Socialist State Units"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/7/78--The law passed by the Grand National Assembly on July 6 is meant to secure the further improvement of the forms and methods of organization and running of society, the expansion of the participation of the broad people's masses in making decisions at all levels of economic and social life in Romania.

The regulations suggested aim at improving the whole organization and management of enterprises, industrial centrals and other socialist state units, securing the juridical framework for meeting the new economic and social demands, starting from the experience gained in the last 10 years in the functioning of the industrial centrals, enterprises and other socialist units, from the improvements made in this period to the organization and management of these units.

The law includes provisions meant to enhance the responsibility and initiative of the enterprises and centrals in planning their own activity. The enterprises have the obligation to cover the production and circulation expenditures, obtain benefits from which they must refund the sums they received from society, secure their own development, contributing, at the same time, to the general progress of society, create resources for the working people's partaking of the benefits and for meeting some social and cultural needs. The law consecrates thus a phenomenon which is becoming a fundamental characteristic feature of the economic and social life in Romania, namely the organization and functioning of enterprises on the basis of workers' self-management and economic and financial self-administration. The improvement of the organizational and management system of the economy is made in the conditions of a concentration of production in big economic units, of a specialization of productive units and subunits.

The law also includes references to the improvement of the organization of working people's councils in enterprises, centrals and other socialist state units, and measures for broadening the composition of the working people's councils, for increasing the number of the represenatives of the working people in the councils, of workers and foremen in particular, and other measures adopted by the National Working People's Council.

The provisions included in the law are meant to secure the enhancement of the role of the collectivities of working people in running the entire economic and social life, the concordance of the economic and financial mechanism with the democratic organizational framework created, offering conditions for the economic units and collective management bodies to use the economic and financial levers and means necessary for the effective exercising of their rights in administering with utmost efficiency their share of national wealth entrusted to them by society.

SCINTEIA MARKS BERLIN COMMUNIST CONFERENCE ANNIVERSARY

AU051044Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0916 GMT 5 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/7/1978--Marking two years since the Berlin conference of the communist and workers' parties of Europe, SCINTEIA appreciates it as an important event in the political life of the continent, with profound significances and positive meanings in the development of the communist and working-class movement of Europe and, on a worldwide plane, of the progressive, democratic forces active in the international arena.

By the thorough preparation, by the democratic spirit that prevailed during it, by a series of ideas and conclusions of broad applicability, going beyond the frame of the continent, by the new principles of relations affirmed in the final document endorsed, the conference made an important contribution to the strengthening of the unity, the development of the collaboration and solidarity of the communist and workers' parties, in the fight for detente and security in Europe, for the peaceful, democratic settlement of the complex issues of international life, for revolutionary transformations in the life of society.

The commentary printed on July 5 by the central organ of the CC of the RCP stresses next:

One of the main merits of the conference, which confered on the Berlin conference its outstanding importance is the fact that it clearly defined the rule and principles that should be underlying the relations among the communist and workers' parties. Thus, the final document defines, as a basis of internationalist comradely and freely agreed collaboration and solidarity, the principles of strict observance of equal rights, soverign independence of each party, non-interference in the internal affairs, the freedom of choosing differing ways in the fight for progressive social transformations, for socialism, each party's responsibility to its own working class and to its own people, solidarity in the fight for socialism, progress.

The strict observance of these principles, their rigorous translation into life, is of fundamental import. An objective demand for the strengthening of each party, just as for the development of the whole communist and working-class movement, according to the full with the interests of the working class in each country, of the revolutionary struggle for democratic renewing transformations in the life of society, with the interests of the cause of peace and progress the world over. [as received]

The diversity of conditions--social, historical, national--in which the communist and workers' parties carry on activity continuously grows more marked--which objectively demands that each party should thoroughly analyze the realities in the respective country, self-dependently elaborate and pursue a policy of its own by the creative application of scientific socialism to these realities, in accordance with the goals of progressive transformation of society. The seeking out based on autonomy and fully equal rights, of the most adequate ways and solutions in view of these transformations is the safe way of continually enhancing the influence of each and every party.

At the same time, life experience confirms to the full that the observance and strict promotion of these principles or relations is the keystone, the essential premise of a new-type unity of the communist parties, of a qualitatively superior cohesion of the communist and working-class movement as a whole--of a nature to powerfully encourage the development of the revolutionary processes internationally. Such a unity which excludes any single recipe or compusory model to be obeyed, any leading forum or centre, derives its forces precisely from that it sets out from ensuring the autonomy of each party and from their equality of rights, from the big diversity of the ways of thinking and action of various parties, according to the huge variety of conditions the respective parties carry on activity in.

It is of course the right of each party, on elaborating the tactics and strategy, to take stands which best accord with the demands of the democratic development of the respective country, of the transition to socialism. Of essential importance is, however, the fact that no experience of revolutionary activity be opposed to other revolutionary experience. As the RCP general secretary Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out at the national conference of the party certain models to be followed cannot be imposed to any party and no party can impose on other parties its own way.

It is a well-known fact that the Berlin conference focused its attention on the strengthening of the solidarity among the communist and workers' parties in the struggle for the attainment of the fundamental desideratum of European security and cooperation, developments in the two years elapsed since the conference fully confirming the importance this objective has for the life of the European people just as for the entire world political climate. To build a Europe of understanding and good coexistence, of fruitful cooperation, on an equal footing, among all nations which should be able to develop free, unhampered, to enjoy the blessings of civilization--all this is a supreme goal brought to the fore by the conference and preserves its topicality, its stringent character in the conditions when, against the background of the sharpening fight internationally for zones and spheres of influence, the expected progress on the way of building European security was not registered.

Developments proved that the course towards detente is not irreversible, that it is still frail. The tendencies towards complacency noted after the Helsinki conference, the unsatisfactory results of the Belgrade meeting should be an alarm, i.e. that detente should not mean a diminishing of the efforts but, on the contrary, a resolute fight against those forces which wish to perpetuate the old policy, the old relations, to maintain the mistrust, animosity and tension among states. Today it is necessary, more than ever before, to intensify the actions of the peoples, of all democratic forces for security and cooperation on the continent and, in this frame, an essential role is devolving on the communist and workers' parties. These parties are in duty bound to increase their efforts, to enhance their mobilizing role, to draw the broadcast masses into the struggle for consolidating and deepening the course towards detente, for the implementation as a unitary whole of the Helsinki-signed documents. The communist parties are called upon to spare nothing in order to determine the passing to disarmament and military disengagement measures without which one cannot speak of real security, to determine the promotion of economic relations free of any artificial barriers and the multilateral development of inter-European cooperation, to determine the solving of the stringent social problems of the working people, in a word, to determine an actual progress towards a peaceful, prosperous future of Europe and, implicitly, of the whole world.

The cause of security and collaboration in Europe is thus a general cause of all peoples, of all democratic and progressive forces. It is precisely this fundamental truth that calls for the continuous strengthening of the cooperation among the communist and workers' parties and the other detachments of the working class, the socialist and social-democratic parties, the broadcast democratic forces without distinct as to their political orientation, to their philosophical or religious beliefs. It is imperative for the communist parties to act as a dynamizing factor of those forces in the struggle for a Europe of peace and good coexistence.

That is why today, more than ever before, it is necessary to widen the basis of the united action ofcommunists, socialist, social-democrats, of other democratic forces which declare in support of peace and security. The expansion of the collaboration between the communist and socialist parties placing first, above any difference of opinions, the points of convergence, would mean a big step ahead for the promotion of the interests of the working class, for democratic transformations, would have wide repercussions on accelerating the process of mankind's transition to socialism.

The Romanian Communist Party has always promoted with unabated consistency and perseveringly worked for the assertion and generalization of the new principles of relations among the communist and workers' parties, making its contribution also to including them in the document adopted by the Berlin conference, as well as to their consistent application in practice.

The consistent foundation of the RCP international relations on these principles allowed it to continually develop good, comradely relations with all communist and workers' parties in all countries and on all continents--its own practice and experience proving that it is the sure foundation of strengthened collaboration and solidarity, the guarantee of relations of unity in the spirit of equality and mutual respect. At the same time, the RCP developes broad contacts with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with other parties, organizations and forces having democratic, progressive stands, has always made intense efforts for strengthening their unity of action.

Inspired by a lofty sense of responsibility to the destiny of the continent, of the whole of mankind, the RCP works more energetically in the struggle for security and cooperation in Europe, considering that it accords with the interests of the Romanian people, namely, to carry on its peaceful, constructive work of building a new society in a propitious climate of quiet, security and good understanding, an also with the interests of all European peoples, of world peace and security, the article in daily SCIENTEIA winds up.

MORE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF JAPANESE CP CHAIRMAN

Talks Begin

AU071800Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 7 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Official talks started today in Snagov between RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP], who is paying a visit to our country. The talks are attended by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, Dumitru Popescu, Vasile Musat and Mircea Malita as well as Comrades Koichiro Ueda, vice chairman of the JCP Central Committee Presidium; Hiroshi Tachiki, member of the JCP Central Committee Presidium; and Saburo Uno, member of the JCP Central Committee. The talk is proceeding in an atmosphere of warm and comradely friendship characteristic of the relations of mutual esteem and respect, solidarity and militant cooperation between the two parties.

Ceausescu Hosts Dinner

AU082105Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 8 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Official talks continued today, in Snagov, between RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP], who is visiting our country. The talks were attended by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Vasile Musat, secretary of the party Central Committee; and Mircea Malita, member of the party Central Committee. Also participating in the talks were Koichiro Ueda, vice chairman of the JCP Central Committee Presidium; Hiroshi Tachiki, member of the JCP Central Committee Presidium; and Saburo Uno, member of the JCP Central Committee.

During the talks the sides briefed each other on the main activities and concerns of the two parties and broadly exchanged views on certain aspects of the current international situation and the communist and workers movement. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the good relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and JCP, on the basis of full equality, mutual respect, noninterference in domestic affairs and comradely solidarity; relations which have recorded an upward course during the years.

They also expressed the common desire to continue to develop these relations and to act to expand relations of cooperation between Romania and Japan on manifold planes, to the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, socialism and international trust.

The two parties reiterated the determination to militate to strengthen cooperation, friendship and solidarity between communist and workers parties and to enhance the action unity of revolutionary, progressive and anti-imperialist forces, in order to solve key problems facing mankind in the interest of the peoples, to promote the cause of socialism, democracy, social progress, peace and friendship among peoples and to build a better and more just world.

After the talks Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu invited Comrade Kenji Miyamoto to dinner. Comrades Manea Manescu, Emil Bobu, Constantin Dascalescu, Paul Niculescu, Dumitru Popescu, Leonte Rautu, Stefan Andrei, Vasile Musat and Mircea Malita as well as Comrades Koichiro Ueda, Hiroshi Tachiki and Saburo Uno took part. During the dinner Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenji Miyamoto raised toasts.

In his toast Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the conviction that this visit will mark a new point in relations between our parties. Stating that relations between the two parties are good, the RCP secretary general stressed that these relations have developed over the years on the basis of equality of rights and mutual respect and on the principles of scientific socialism and dialectical and historical materialism.

Referring to the exchange of views and mutual briefing on the activity of our parties and on topical issues concerning the international situation and the communist and workers movement, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said that the talks highlighted the fact that our parties have identical or very similar views on the very complex problems of the international situation. We proceed from the fact that we have to cooperate closely to assert the new principles of relations based on equality of rights and respect for national independence and sovereignty and to promote a policy that defends the national independence of the peoples and insures overall peace and security.

We were very glad to hear of the successes attained by the JCP in its activity of defending the Japanese people's interests and promoting a democratic policy of national independence, peace and international cooperation, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said. We have jointly agreed to develop cooperation and solidarity between our parties, since this accords with both the interests of our parties and peoples and the interests of the cause of socialism, international solidarity and peace throughout the world.

In his toast, after recalling his 1971 visit to our country, the importance of the talks then with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the signing of the joint communique between the two parties and the vitality and correctness of that document, Comrade Kenji Miyamoto said: The current stages of the historical development of our parties are obviously different. Our party is in opposition while yours is a government party building socialism. However, it is important for us that we have common and identical views on the development and stimulation of the future course of history. The guest then pointed to the results attained by our country in the years that have elapsed since his previous visit to Romania; results which determined that our party and state enjoy an ever greater prestige at the international level, too. This, Comrade Kenji Miyamoto said, helps us very much, since we can offer the Japanese people a clear image of what socialism in Romania means.

Referring to his latest talks with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, talks which proceeded in a sincere, comradely and warm atmosphere of solidarity, Comrade Kenji Miyamoto appreciated the existence of identical or very similar viewpoints. It is a cause for joy for both Japanese and Romanian communists that they hold positions that coincide.

Of course, our circumstances in Japan are very complicated; however, in spite of them, we are convinced that we will emerge victorious, that we will win the ultimate victory and that we will thus meet your expectations, too, Comrade Kenji Miyamoto said.

In our opinion, the chairman of the JCP Central Committee Presidium said, the cooperation between parties and peoples of socialist and capitalist countries is very important for promoting the interests of peace, national independence, social progress and socialism; not only for the present but also for the future.

The talks and dinner proceeded in an atmosphere of warm and comradely friendship, characteristic of relations of mutual esteem and respect, solidarity and militant cooperation between the two parties.

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEWED BY JAPANESE, PORTUGUESE JOURNALISTS

AU041500Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 4 Jul 78 AU

[Text] President of the Republic Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu this morning received (Takashi Suetsune), diplomatic commentator of the Japanese national television network Nippon (Hoso Kiokai), to whom he gave an interview.

At noon today, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu received Nino (Roja), director of the Portuguese weekly O TEMPO, to whom he gave an interview.

[Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 1942 GMT on July 4 states that that same day Ceausescu received Minoru Hirano [name as received],a diplomatic commentator of YOMIURI SHIMBUN, to whom he granted an interview.]

SYRIAN PEOPLE'S COUNCIL DELEGATION ARRIVES 7 JUL

AU071806Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 7 Jul 78 AU

[Text] A delegation of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic led by Mahmud Hadid, member of the Syrian Ba'th Arab Socialist Party Regional Command and chairman of the People's Council, arrived this afternoon in Bucharest on a visit to our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

Received by Giosan

AU072221Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 7 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/7/1978--The delegation of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic, led by Mahmud Hadid, member of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria, chairman of the People's Council, had a meeting at the Palace of the Grand National Assembly with a G.N.A. delegation led by Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

Information was exchanged during the talks on the current preoccupations of the two parliaments, the common wish being expressed to amplify and diversify bilateral relations in the spirit of the mutual friendship and confidence characteristic of the relations between Romania and Syria. Highlighted was also the role of parliaments and parliamentarians in the consolidation of the links between the two countries and peoples, for the consolidation of peace in the world.

PAUL NICULESCU RECEIVES CHAIRMAN OF UK BARCLAYS BANK

AU072218Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 7 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/7/1978--Deputy Prime Minister Paul Niculescu, minister of finance of Romania, received on July 7, Anthony Tuke, chairman of the Barclays Bank LTD., of Great Britain, now in Romania. Discussed were aspects concerning the development of Romanian-British financial-banking relations.

Manescu Receives Tuke

AU081510Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 8 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania Manea Manescu today received Anthony Tuke, chairman of Barclays Bank of Great Britain, who is visiting our country. During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, the sides pointed to the upward course of relations between Romania and Great Britain and expressed the mutual desire to continue to develop Romanian-British economic cooperation and collaboration, including that in the financial.

OPREA RECEIVES SUDANESE TRANSPORT,COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER

AU081515Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 8 Jul 78 AU

[Text] First Deputy Prime Minister of the Government Comrade Gheorghe Oprea today received Ahmad 'Abd al-Karim Badri, minister of State for Transport and Communications of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, who is visiting our country. The two sides discussed matters concerning the development of economic cooperation and collaboration between Romania and Sudan in machinebuilding, telecommunications and exchanges of experts.

NICULESCU RECEIVES IBRD EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

AU081520Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 8 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of finance, today received (Anthony Eugene), executive director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD]. During the meeting the two sides discussed matters concerning the financial and banking cooperation betweer relevant Romanian institutions and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

BOBU RECEIVES SPANISH COMMUNIST YOUTH DELEGATION

AU071805Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 7 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, received the delegation of the Spanish Union of Communist Youth [SUCY], led by SUCY Secretary General (Jose Palau), who is visiting our country at the invitation of the central Committee of the Romanian Union of Communist Youth [UTC]. During the meetings, the sides pointed out the importance of meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Santiago Carrillo for intensifying the manysided relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and people and expanding links between the UTC and the SUCY.

FLOREA DUMITRESCU APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO PRC

AU071809Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 7 Jul 78 AU

[Text] By presidential decree Comrade Florea Dumitrescu was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the PRC, thus replacing Comrade Nicolae Gavrilescu who will receive other tasks.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU072225Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 7 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/7/1978--The parliamentary delegation of Australia, led by J.N. Bourchier, government representative for parliamentary affairs, left Bucharest on July 7 after having paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly. The delegation also included B. Biuhop and B.F. Kilgariff, senators, and [word indistinct] Johnson and M.E. Sainsbury, member of the House of Representatives. At the Otopeni Airport, the guests were seen off by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, by other Romanian officials.

LIBERIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES DEPARTING AMBASSADOR

AU071807Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 7 Jul 78 AU

[Text] President of the Republic of Liberia William Tolbert received Petrache Trofin, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Liberia, on the conclusion of his mission to Monrovia. The Liberian president extended most cordial greetings and wishes for health and happiness to President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as wishes for new successes to the Romanian people. During the talk held on this occasion President William Tolbert stressed the particular significance of Romanian-Liberian summit talks, which laid sound foundations to relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

BRIEFS

EXPERIMENTAL SOLAR STATION--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/7/1978--One of the largest experimental solar stations of Europe was built in the Romanian Saturn resort on the Black Sea coast. This inaugurates the vast programme of using solar energy in Romania as a source of heating dwellings. The surface of conversion, of taking over and transforming solar radiations is of 1,200 sq.m., allowing thus for heating domestic water at a temperature of some 55 degree Celsius. The station has six reservoirs of hot water, enough for three hotels of over 1,200 rooms. It will operate annually for five months, with an over 70 per cent fuel saving. The authors of the design of the first Romanian solar station built for household purposes are engineers Dan Constantinescu and Dan Ghitescu of the Building Research Institute, a design carried out at the Constanta County Research Institute. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0922 GMT 1 Jul 78 AU]

ROMANIAN-KUWAITI TU MEETING--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/7/1978--On July 7, Gheorghe Pana, chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania--G.T.U.C.R.--received the delegation of the Kuwait Trade Union Federation, led by (Hussein al-Gouha), vice-chairman of the K.T.U.F., on a friendship and fact-finding visit in Romania at the invitation of the G.T.U.C.R. Central Council. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 7 Jul 78 AU]

BELGRADE MEDIA REPORT ON PRESIDENT TITO'S ACTIVITIES

4 July Message to Carter

AU072216Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Jul 78 p 1 AU

[Text] President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to U.S. President Jimmy Carter:

"It is my great pleasure, on behalf of the people of Yugoslavia and on my own behalf, to send you, the government and the American people my warmest congratulations on the occasion of the 202d anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America. I add to these congratulations my best wishes for your good health and the prosperity of the friendly American people.

"I wish also on this occasion to express my conviction that, in the spirit of the especially fruitful talks we recently held, of the joint statement we adopted on that occasion and of the friendship between our peoples and countries, our cooperation will also in the future show a constant and all-comprehensive development which is in accord with the interests and aspirations of the American and Yugoslav peoples."

Tito Congratulates Pope

AU072217Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jun 78 p 1 AU

[Text] President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Pope Paul VI:

"It is with pleasure that on the occasion of the anniversary of the crowning of Your Holiness we send you cordial congratulations with sincere wishes for long life, good health and new successes in your devoted work for peace and understanding among peoples."

Greets New Italian President

LD091734Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1621 GMT 9 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 9 (TANJUG)--President Tito of Yugoslavia has sent a telegramme of greetings to President Allesandro Pertini of Italy on the occasion of his election to the president office.

"In an confident that productive Yugoslav-Italian relations, a model of good-neighbour cooperation and a factor of stability in this region, will continue to advance and receive more dimensions of friendly cooperation in the interests of the two countries' peoples, as well as peace, cooperation, and security in Europe," says President Tito in his telegramme.

Confers With Markovic

LD091736Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1626 GMT 9 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 9 (TANJUG)--President Tito has received the Assembly of Yugoslavia president, Dragoslav Markovic, prior to the latter's departure for the U.S.A. as head of a delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

EGYPT'S AS-SADAT CABLES TITO DURING OVERFLIGHT

LD081350Y Belgade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 8 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--While flying over Yugoslav territory on his way to Austria, President Anwar as-Sadat sent the following telegram to President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito:

"It gives me pleasure while flying over the territory of your friendly country on my way to Austria to send Your Excellency and the friendly Yugoslav peoples most sincere greetings and expressions of the deepest appreciation of the efforts which Your Excellency is making in supporting Arab rights and working for world peace. I would like to express my best wishes for your good health and happiness and for the further progress and prosperity of the friendly Yugoslav peoples under your leadership."

SERBIA MARKS UPRISING DAY; STAMBOLIC SPEAKS

LD072116Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Bela Crkva, July 7 (TANJUG)--The 37th anniversary of the beginning of the Serbian people's armed struggle against fascist occupiers during World War II was celebrated throughout the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia today.

The central celebration took place in the town of Bela Orka, where national hero Zikica Jovanovic-Spanac had fired the first shot against the enemy. A big rally there was addressed by Petar Stambolic, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Celebrations were also held on the mountains of Kosmaj, Radan, and Jastrebac in the city of Kragujevac and the town of Bor.

Recalling July 1941 events, Stambolic said the profound dissatisfaction of people with the old system of economic exploitation and national oppression in Yugoslavia had led to the armed struggle. "The uprising in Serbia, spearheaded by communists, was not directed against occupiers only, it was also directed against the old system, the old kind of society and state", Stambolic noted.

Stambolic Addresses Rally

LD072132Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1613 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Bela Crkva, July 7 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia has done much to develop relations with its neighbours. This policy has yielded good results, Petar Stambolic, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, said today.

He was speaking at a mass rally in the town of Bela Crkva, northwestern Serbia (Yugoslav constituent republic), where the first shot of the people's uprising against fascist occupiers was fired on July 7, 1941.

Commenting on Yugoslavia's relations with neighbouring countries, Stambolic spoke in particular on Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations.

The Bulgarian leadership's failure to recognize the existence of the Macedonian nation, and thus of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria, is the difficulty in Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations, Stambolic noted.

"All-round cooperation between our two countries", he added, "can only be promoted by settling this major issue on a principled basis, by recognizing the national rights of Macedonians in Bulgaria and restoring these rights to them, and by renouncing their denial of the existence of the Macedonian nation as a whole".

Recalling Yugoslav and Serbian communists' principled position on the Macedonian nation even before World War II as well as during and after it, Stambolic said this policy enjoys the support of all Yugoslav nations and nationalities. Its principles, he added, underlie the brotherhood of the Yugoslav community, the brotherhood of the Serbian and Macedonian nations.

However, Stambolic observed, the Bulgarian leadership fails to recognize that the Macedonian nation has come into being through history and through the struggle of the Macedonian people for freedom. The Bulgarian leadership, he underlined, fails to recognize Macedonian nationhood and the Macedonian language.

Stambolic also warned against the dangers to relations between the two countries posed by celebrations of the San Stefano Treaty anniversary in Bulgaria. Such celebrations of a greater-Bulgaria embodied in the spirit and letter of the San Stefano Treaty brought suffering to the Serbian people during the two world wars, causing the loss of many lives, he noted.

Even today, after all that has happened, Bulgaria keeps conjuring up ghosts and speaking in terms of the San Stefano Treaty, Stambolic said. According to the treaty, which is being extolled in Bulgaria without reservation, Bulgaria was to get southern Serbia and Macedonia. As the Bulgarians now see things due to big-power publicities and the misguided policy pursued by the Bulgarian bourgeoisie, these territories were lost. This is what the San Stefano Treaty was all about, Stambolic concluded.

BORBA COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA

AU072010Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Jul 78 p 3 AU

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "Unpreparedness of Bulgaria To Solve the Basic Problem"]

[Excerpts] As long as the responsible political factors of neighboring Bulgaria negate the existence of the Macedonian national minority in their country, or carry out a policy of assimilation, it is illusory to expect an advancement of relations or fruitful cooperation between our two countries.

Only in this context, through a direct recognition of the existence of the Macedonian national minority and through practical measures to respect and consistently implement its rights, it is possible "at once, without any conditions and without any delay" (as Todor Zhivkov put it) to solve the remaining disputes or other questions of joint interest as well as to advance the goodneighborly relations so that they may be a "model" (Todor Zhivkov quoted).

Principles and Respect for Them

In other words, nothing is as disputable in our relations--and it could be solved successfully if good will exists--as the unpreparedness of Sofia to honestly and constructively approach the most gaping and most painful problem of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations which also has its international implications and is a germ not only of mistrust and other phenomena such as various nationalist alienations but also of the dangerous and fatal territorial pretensions of Bulgaria toward Yugoslavia.

One cannot bypass a fact of essential importance for Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations in order to proffer formal declarations on renouncing territorial pretensions and on the inviolability of borders which is acceptable in principle and which is after all regulated by international legal and political norms. The renunciation of territorial pretensions or the acceptance of the inviolability of the borders has, after all, never been disputable on our side, whether it is a matter of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations or other neighboring countries.

The acceptance of the principles certainly does not solve the disputed problems, especially not if it is used to paper over the disputed problems, or if it is not a stimulation to concrete measures in each of the countries accepting these principles, designed to permanently thwart those forces, desires or policies which are inspired by territorial pretensions.

In other words, the national minorities either exist or do not exist. It is possible to use them in manipulations in certain situations but it is not possible to deny them. If they exist, then the minorities are bonds (that is, this is how it should be) of understanding and friendship between the neighboring peoples) but if they do not exist, then it is not desirable in the interest of goodneighborly relations to try to promote them.

Macedonians in Bulgaria

It is absurd therefore to negate such a well-known fact as the existence of the Macedonians in Bulgaria.

Our two sides do not have to agree on the roads of their internal development which are obviously different. However, this does not imply the right of the Bulgarian side to assimilate the Macedonian minority or to close their eyes to our practice and policy of full equality and prosperity for all peoples and nationalities living here. In other words, our concern and all our measures for as comprehensive a development of the Bulgarian nationality in Yugoslavia as possible, too, cannot be overlooked.

It is a matter of morals and honesty whether anyone in Sofia will admit and assess this but it is immoral and dishonest to raise the assimilation of a nationality--and an assimilation by force at that--either to the level of internal order or to the level of an alleged "higher state of socialist transformation." In any event we cannot but see in this policy toward the Macedonian national minority also a negation of the independent existence of the Macedonian nation as a whole. Behind this there can be nothing else but territorial claims against Yugoslavia.

Because of all this, the documents which have been published come at the right time and call attention to the real character and problems of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations. Among other things these documents return us to facts and place everyone in his place. They also reduce the scope for various speculations with dishonest motives and call attention to Yugoslavia's constructive and principled approach. The respect for minorities is for us, among other things, also a question of principle of good international relations and a component part of the process of democratization in the contemporary world. After all, this also has been recognized by the Helsinki document.

The question of good Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations certainly has a very important place in the efforts for peace, cooperation and security in Europe and especially in the Balkans. This is also a component part of the wider struggle for peace, progress and socialism in the world. But mutual trust and a constructive approach to solving unsolved problems are required for this purpose. The most concrete, most open and most painful problem, that is, the recognition of the rights of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria, continues to represent the beginning and the greatest test of such an approach.

PAPER DERIDES BULGARIAN STUDY ON MACEDONIAN LANGUAGE

LD0715Z5Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1020 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Titograd--A study by the institute for the Bulgarian language of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences has just been printed in Sofia. This book denies the existence of the Macedonian language and proclaims it as Bulgarian. The Titograd paper POBJEDA, in a commentary to be published in tomorrow's edition, says that such behavior is a reflection on nationalistic narrowmindedness and of an attempt at political tutelage, and expresses the conviction that the propagandist aim of this "study" will collapse in view of the fact that it is absurd to deny that a people has its own language.

The commentary, entitled "The Usurping of Consciousness", says that it is a great pity that politics places people to whom scholarly morality should be something sacred in a situation in which they shame themselves and in which the world ridicules them. For these morals are evidently that, like obedient citizens and adherents of one policy, they simply write down that the Macedonian literary language does not exist and is only a "regional written form" of the Bulgarian literary language.

What is more, they wrote this, but they did not sign it, for the newest piece of work attributed to the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences is anonymous, which is probably some sort of compromise which the government was willing to hold to in respect of the academic workers and the appearance of the Academy of Sciences. This is because the authors, if they care about their scholarly identity, were probably very pleased that their names did not appear on this scholarly farce. Every literate Bulgarian, POBJEDA says, surely knows something about Macedonia and the Macedonians and if only because of this they will not be able to accept the thesis that a people with a glorious and proud past and present does not have its own language. Even less would he be convinced that the Macedonian language is some regional form "originating from a southwest Bulgarian dialect." On the contrary, it is in man's nature and pride to preserve his existence, especially when it is being threatened, as has been the case for years with the Macedonians living in Bulgaria. For that reason, the spiritual fathers of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences' latest study will surely never attain the probable goal of this pamphlet, which was to line up so-called scholarly and historical proof of the national homogeneity of Bulgaria's inhabitants, who, according to the law, must only be Bulgarian.

The study referred to should serve this aim, although it unintentionally states that its only task is to offer "a purely linguistic interpretation of the different forms of the single Bulgarian language...without drawing conclusions of any kind". Despite that limitation, which is intended to give to the study the neutral scholarly quality it does not possess, it is impossible to escape the impression of nationalistic narrowmindedness and an attempt at political tutelage, and everything negative that such a complete policy signifies in terms of claims to the Macedonian people and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. For these political scholars, in stressing that they are speaking only of a "linguistic interpretation", mention nothing about the language spoken by those Macedonians, over 180,000 according to the official Bulgarian census, who existed in Bulgarian statistics until the mid-50's or about how it is as if the earth has suddenly swallowed them up. Presumably they did not speak Swahili or English, but their own national language--Macedonian.

Naturally, the aim of this study was not to explain who someone is trying to deprive the Macedonians in Bulgaria of their language, rather it is to convince the Macedonians in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia that they do not speak their own language, Bulgarian. This vying for consciousness, POBJEDA says, has exceeded all bounds of irrationality and unscholarliness. For those in love with or blinded by great-Bulgarian nationalism do not understand that for a man to feel a man and a people to feel a people it is enough to have national pride and human freedom, since the greatness of a nation is measured neither by the number of people nor square kilometers.

VRHOVEC RECEIVES CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

LD071356Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 7 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav secretary for foreign affairs, Josip Vrhovec, today received the undersecretary in the Cuban Foreign Ministry, Ricardo Alarcon. In the talk views were exchanged on the most important questions concerning the forthcoming ministerial conference of the non-aligned countries in Belgrade.

SPANISH TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD092230Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1427 GMT 9 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the invitation of the Federal Executive Council, Garcia Diez, Spanish minister of trade and tourism, arrived in Belgrade today for a 3-day visit to Yugoslavia. The Spanish guest was met at Surcin Airport by Metod Rotar, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade. Also present in the welcoming party was Fernando Olivie, Spanish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

BRIEFS

SWISS BANK OFFICIAL--Eng Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, yesterday received (Fritz Leitwiller), governor of the Swiss National Bank. The need and usefulness of regular consultations between the national banks of the two countries on the financial-monetary problems within the context of bilateral and international relations were particularly stressed during the talks on this occasion. Special attention was also devoted to a further development and expansion of trade, industrial production cooperation, cooperation in joint ventures and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Switzerland in third markets. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jun 78 p 4 AU]

LJUBLJANA BANK BONDS--Yesterday the United Ljubljana Bank signed in Paris an agreement with a group of world banks for a financial credit of $30 million which will be obtained through a sale of Lubljana bank dollar bonds. The issue of these bonds of the Ljubljana bank in U.S. dollars has been organized by the Paris Bank Societe General which will insure the sale of the bonds jointly with another 12 banks and financial organizations through more than 100 bank financial institutions. The credit will be used to finance the priority investments for the reconstruction and modernization of Slovenia's main railway system and for the construction of some new electric power projects. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatiaon 27 Jun 78 p 7 AU]

YUGOSLAV-AMERICAN CONFERENCE--A 3-day Yugoslav-American roundtable conference on transfer of technology opened in Belgrade yesterday. It is attended by Yugoslav and U.S. professors and businessmen as well as by a group of students of political and economic sciences of several U.S. universities. The exchange of experience and new proposals connected with the transper of technology in all spheres of economy to our country, the export of Yugoslav technology to the United States and the joint actions of Yugoslav and U.S. enterprises in the markets of Eastern countries and the developing countries will be discussed at the conference. All technical-technological, economic, legal, financial and all other aspects of imports and exports of technology will be examined. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jun 78 p 8 AU]

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151